# Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. NUMBER 194.



### Amusements.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION WILL GIVE The Second Concert OF THE SERIES, AT BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, FEBRUARY 16th, 1863.

A few more Season Tickets may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. M. HIGGINS or ROOT & CADY. The price of the Tickets will be proportionate to the number of Concerts stated to be given during the season.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at ... o'clock; performance commences ... BENEFIT of the popular Comedienne and Vocalist JULIA DALY, Who will appear as JOSEPHINE, WITH SIX BEAUTIFUL SONGS. MISS DALY IN SIX CHARACTERS In the farce of "In and Out of Place." FRIDAY Evening, Feb. 13, Buckstone's Drama of CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. ... To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE. In preparation and will shortly be produced, the grand Operatic Drama of BOHEMIAN GIRL.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph st., bet. Sherman & Matteson Houses. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, and every evening during the week. [illegible] R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT No. 107 Lake Street, Between Dearborn and Clark. The gallery contains 100 Pictures by eminent artists, of Landscapes, Figures, Sea Views, Interiors, ... [illegible] Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT BY THE Great Western Band, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. H. DE CLERQUE, At Bryan Hall, THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1863. 3,000 Gifts and 3,000 Tickets, BEING ONE GIFT TO EVERY TICKET. ONE DOLLAR A TICKET. [illegible]

The balance of the Gifts are too numerous to mention.

[illegible] A. H. MILLER, GEORGE H. CHITTENDEN, Agent of Wheeler & Wilson. ... TICKETS $1.00. Arranged by Werbe & Hilton.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

### General Notices.

FOR SALE. SEVEN PAIRS MULES, Well Matched—Just from Kentucky. —ALSO— ABOUT THIRTY HORSES, [illegible] —ALSO— The Celebrated Running Mare [illegible] —ALSO— TWO SPLENDID HORSES For gentlemen's driving or a private family. Inquire at 86 SOUTH WATER-ST., or 126 THIRD AVENUE.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE, [illegible]

LOST—On the 6th of January [illegible]

LOST.—On February 11th, 1863, [illegible]

THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. B. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon [illegible]

FLAX STRAW. WANTED. [illegible]

THE TOBACCO GROWER [illegible]



CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [rates partly illegible] $10.00 ... 20 ... 8.00 ... 5.00 ... 20.00. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


## Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

...e Senate yesterday passed the bill to ...nks, adopting a sliding scale, making ...plication gradual. Thomas Thumb ...ady were receiving their friends at White House last evening, creating ...sation in capitoline circles. Mr. ...ie, in the shape of Dick Richardson, ...s off his coat and gives warning to the ...aders that he is about to begin." He ...attack Mr. Stanton next week. Mr. ...rd and the French Minister are still ...ly, and dine and wine together in ...f contradictions. The Secretary has ...ed official partnership with himself, ...very neatly slides responsibility over "other party," official or personal, as ...igencies may require.

...y relations with Utah look less satis... the closer they are examined. If ...d to wallow in their filth, the Saints ...ret are amiable to outsiders, but ...kindly feeling is only skin deep. ...are abundant tokens of a leaf to be ...and a new page of national diffi... to be spelled out under the head of ... To our age is given the solution of ...vexed questions, the result of which ...ss or curse posterity. This age can... ...pe its destiny, and Utah is a part ...

...bottom is out of the Missouri nig... ...rket. At a public vendue, recently, ...rson City, able-bodied black bodies ...uman souls in them, sold, without ...t against running away, at TEN ...ARS a head. Here is a fearful falling ...source of wealth. By this token ...emption of Missouri draweth near. ...sons of Indiana in the armies of the ...have been talking sound doctrines ...Copperheads at Indianapolis who ...ting mischief against the State. ...legislators resent the liberty but may ...ccept the warning. Northern trai... ...not to be permitted to betray the ...

### KICKED OUT AGAIN.

...shed from Missouri, expelled from ...is, Humboldt, Jackson, denied the ...the Military Telegraph, the Chicago ...avis Organ has fallen into a sea of ... Let it draw its thickest coat of ...out its venom sweltering carcase, ...rst is yet to come. It has courted ...our citizens a martyrdom, wisely ... It is beginning to reap its pro... ...rvest of retribution.

### ...ECRANS AND HIS ARMY.

...leader, like army. Both seem to ...what the war is about, and both ...sire to find the weakest spot in the ...efenses. The noble General is mak... ...name a terror to Northern Cop... ...s, for such appeals as his ...kindle a fire of patriotism ...North before which the Northern ...will blench away. We publish, ...our special dispatch from Mur... ...giving the noble and patriotic ...f twelve or more Ohio regiments ...people of their own State and the ... A healthy tone pervades the army, ...people will kindle anew their de... ...the camp fires of our soldiers.

### ...OBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.

...Northern communities have not ...ntheless in this war for the Union. ...weeping for first born slain in battle, ...one through many homes. The grisly ...of disease stalking through our ...has laid his skeleton finger on many ...went out in glorious manhood, and ...nameless graves were hollowed by ...r hands. But these have gone out ... They have met the wave of war ...m the homes of their own loved ... Here all has been peace and quiet. ...order, and the safety of persons and ...erty has been intact. A stranger from ...old world traversing the Northern ...from Maine to Minnesota would ...to penetrate deeper than the ...aspect of the communities that ...pass under his gaze, to learn that ...people were at war, the mightiest ...in which earth's sons have ever been ...led. There are sacrifices that have ...ght the iron band closely down upon ...hearts of many. There have been suf... ...s and privations, and the garments ...ourning, and the pinched home of the ...er's widow and orphans, but all this ...been hidden, and has happily not be... ...an outer aspect of our life. God ...that thus it may ever be.

...turning from the loyal to the rebel ...the scene changes, and chaos sub... ...the order of society. Bitterly indeed ...the Border States repented their neu... ...y, and their temporizing with treason, ...ouri and Kentucky are just emerging ...the experiences which they them... ...invited. But even in these States is ...he saddest part of the picture. Here ...erely the penumbra of the baleful ...e of Secession. Our dispatch in ...ther column opens a ghastly nar... ...e, that reads like a page from ...'s Book of Martyrs. Read these ...unvarnished statements of facts, ...facts too that are verified and fresh ...the pale lips of sufferers, fugitives ...in our camps. Men and women of ...North read what bitter fruits steadfast ...lty to the Union has visited upon loyal ...and women in Northern Mississippi ...Alabama. Note the hideous cruelties ...their persecutors. The bloodhound, less ...than those who tare him on, tracks ...fleeing Unionists to their forest retreats. ...assassin and incendiary are let loose ...kill, burn, and destroy. The pitia... ...flock of fugitives pouring in upon ...Corinth camp, and to the ...newly established refuge at Purdy, present ...ages and classes of Southern society, ...whose loyalty to the Union has cost them ...all. Read and ponder this, and ask ...what have been your sacrifices in this war. ...you have ever been weakly willing the ...war should end here, because of the cur... ...cy troubles, and the price of cotton ...and the advance in your necessaries ...and luxuries, blush when you see through ...these bitter visitations the noble army of ...Southern martyrs have clung fast ...to their integrity. Shall the North ...falter—pause? If it does so, it will ...merit the execration of all coming ...ages, and, beside its poltroonery and cow... ...ardice, will shine like a star, the steadfast... ...ness in suffering which has characterized ...Southern Unionism. The North will not ...pause. It will punish its home traitors, ...and will push forward the work of resto... ...ration to the day to which these Southern ...martyrs are turning with streaming eyes ...and outstretched hands.

### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

...Feb. 13.—A dispatch from ...Kelly, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to ...Col. Cheeseboro, A. A. G., says yester... ...at 1 o'clock a squad of Bayley's rebel ...attacked a small scouting party of ...the Pennsylvania cavalry from Kearneys... ...men, near Smithfield, killing ...wounding two, and capturing four men ...o'clock p. m., my scouts from here ...party a few miles south ...and after a running fight of ...captured our men and horses, ...Bayley, two of his men, ...

### A Voice from Rosecrans' Army.

#### From our Soldiers in the Field.

#### Crushing Rebuke to Northern Copperheads.

#### No Terms for Traitors in Arms.

#### From Twelve Ohio Regiments to their State and the North.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863.

Last night an earnest and enthusiastic meeting of Ohio officers was held, for the purpose of taking some measures to show the sentiment that exist in this army with regard to the prosecution of the war, the adoption of dishonorable compromises and the incipient treason which has developed itself in the North. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a committee was appointed to draft an address, to be presented to all the Ohio regiments, for their adoption or rejection. The following persons constituted the committee:

Col. W. B. Walker, 31st; Col. E. H. Phelps, 38th; Col. J. M. Connell, 17th, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Lester, 17th Ohio.

Col. Connell, a life-long Democrat, drew up the resolutions, which were heartily endorsed by all members of the Committee, both Democrats and Republicans. It has already been presented to a half dozen regiments, and not a single man has as yet failed to endorse it.

The cheers with which the address was received by the Ohio regiments, this evening, would have sent a thrill of joy to the heart of every loyal man in the country.

The address begins by ignoring all party politics, declaring only for the Government of the United States. It asks with earnest emphasis why any but a traitor should desire the severance of the Republic, or to throw obstacles in the way of the earnest prosecution of this war, whose sole object is the preservation of the Republic from those who, by armed force, are seeking to destroy it. Can any portion of the people consent to a dismemberment of the nation? Assuredly not. Why then manifest factious opposition which can only encourage the common enemy?

This war must be prosecuted, or all it is waged for given up. All evils can be remedied at the ballot-box save the rebellion of men in arms. *This can only be suppressed by bayonets.* Can compromise avail? The rebels disdainfully fling back in our faces all propositions for compromise and declare that nothing will suit them but the acknowledgement of their bastard nationality.

They look upon their Northern friends as allies in the war which they are prosecuting against the Union, and will regard them in no other light. The speeches and resolutions of these sympathizers in the North are quoted in the South only to prove to the deluded people in that section that there is a large party in the North who think that this infernal rebellion is right, and are willing to submit to disunion.

People of the North, you must either acknowledge this rebellion to be right, and that your Nationality is a sham, or you must as one man, sustain the war against traitors. We intend to protect you, and you must not desert us. We have suffered now too much to be willing to agree to anything, save the absolute unconditional restoration of the Union without consultation with traitors. Arms have been invoked to destroy the Government, arms can only save it.

Your enemies ask for no cessation of hostilities. Shame upon you to now anticipate them, you are right, they are wrong. Shame upon you, you are willing for your holy right to submit to their rule. Spare your sympathies for miserable traitors, justly confined in prisons at home, and give them to your friends, your relatives, your brothers, who are sacrificing their lives, their all for you on many a bloody battle-field.

If some miserable demagogues amongst you must vomit forth their treason, let them keep it at home. *We want none of their vile letters, speeches, or papers here.* We know for what we engaged in an Abolition war. We have sunk all party considerations in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us, we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

The army of the West is in terrible earnest. Earnest to conquer and destroy armed rebels. Earnest to meet force with force. Earnest in its hearty detestation of cowardly traitors at home. Earnest in will and power to overcome all who desire the nation's ruin. Ohio's one hundred thousand, soldiers in the field, citizens at home, potent in either capacity, ask their fathers, brothers and friends by their firesides and in their peaceful homes to hear and heed this appeal, and to put an end to covert treason at home, more dangerous now to our material existence than the presence of armed hosts of misguided rebels at home.

Col. M. B. Walker, of the 31st Ohio, then presented a resolution embodying the above sentiments, which was unanimously adopted. The address and resolutions have so far been been presented to about a dozen Ohio regiments and adopted without a dissenting voice.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MURFREESBORO, Feb. 13, 1863.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis returned to-night from his expedition to intercept Forrest after his attack upon Fort Donelson. He marched to within a few miles of Charlotte, and although he did not succeed in the main object of his expedition, he captured 250 prisoners.

### FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13, 1863.

On the assembling of the Senate, the death of Mr. Rogers was announced, and the usual eulogies pronounced and resolutions of condolence offered. Three Senators were appointed to accompany the remains of the deceased to Carlisle, Clinton county.

The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock p. m., to 7 o'clock p. m.

The death of Mr. Rogers leaves the Senate a tie on political questions, but Mr. Adams, (Republican,) is absent through sickness, still the Democrats have not a constitutional majority; they can now pass resolutions but not bills. Mr. Ogden, however, cannot always be depended on, as through ignorance of parliamentary rules, carelessness or design, he sometimes votes with the Democrats.

The Democrats pressed the bill appointing Democratic war commissioners, in the Senate, to a vote, but it failed for want of a constitutional majority. The Republicans tried to have the Senate pass the general appropriation bills; also bills for appropriations for State asylums, but the Democrats voted them down by a strict party vote. The Republicans tried to get a bill for agents for the relief of soldiers through but the Democrats voted that down. The conduct of the Democrats was also very factious. Mr. Funk of McLean got on his feet and made his first speech. He denounced the Democratic Senators as traitors and secessionists; said they were against the Union and all through the session fought against it on that floor as the rebels are fighting against it in the field. He denounced them as knaves and traitors, and dared them then and there to do their worst. He said he was ready to give his life for his country that moment if necessary. The excitement in the galleries was intense. The people rushed in in great numbers from all quarters and cheered the old gentleman to the echo. The Democrats sat still and took the chastisement, but some of them squirmed under the unmerciful lashing. After he had concluded the people rushed about him in crowds, and such a hand shaking was never seen.

In the House mostly local bills were up. The bill incorporating the Chicago Dock Company passed.

Mr. Eastman offered a series of resolutions, the Canal Enlargement bill having failed in consequence of the opposition of New York and various other causes, to authorize the Governor to appoint agents to visit the Parliament of Canada, and apply for means of an outlet through Canada direct. The resolutions were adopted.

The Senate was in session, but no quorum. The debate on the Peace Resolutions is progressing.

The House is still grinding out bills by the bushel.

The new Chicago City Charter has been approved by the Governor. It is in force from its passage.

### FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13, 1863.

The Senate had a discussion on the resolution, which was re-referred to the Committee, about printing the Governor's message in foreign languages. Mr. West retorted to the Democrats' opposition, showing how lavish of such expenditure they had been when in power. Bills were passed authorizing the immediate sale of perishable property, taken on attachment in case of appeal; also one allowing parties defending suits against vessels to testify in their own behalf; also reducing fee for certified record of marriage and cost to twenty-five cents; also ten bills of nominal interest.

In the Assembly the bill releasing State printers was reported back with amendments, but not acted on. Resolutions on national affairs were taken up. Sandborn, who is a leading Copperhead, got off another diatribe against Republicans, and made most infamous and blasphemous assertions, showing strange ideas of God and humanity. He said slavery was one of those things which belong to the economy above. No power human or divine could eradicate it; no, not the power of Deity itself. Slavery was part of Deity. The Deity himself could not get rid of slavery any more than He could change the natural laws. Africans were in a far better situation as slaves than as free men. If Africa could be scooped dry and its inhabitants all made slaves, it would be a great deal better for them. At the conclusion of his speech, the subject was postponed till next Thursday.

A joint convention to elect University Regents was held at noon. On the first ballot, the Republicans scattered, and Rev. Geo. B. Eastman of Fond du Lac, was nominated by the Democrats. He had 47 votes, Starr 45, Vilas 6, Adams 1. The President decided there was no election. An appeal was taken. Republicans got in a muddle, Democrats outmanœuvered, and the President was overruled. Eastman was elected, he having a plurality. N. Worthington was then chosen, and the other Regents almost unanimously; Barron by a vote of 53 to 48 for Edgarton, and Vilas by 54 to 44 for Munn. All the Regents elected, except Vilas, are Republicans.

Harwood of the 25th regiment, who shot Ward lately, in default of $1,500 bail, has been committed for trial for manslaughter in the first degree.

### FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1863.

The 117th and 84th Indiana regiments passed through here to day for Louisville.

A letter was received from Gen. Rosecrans, yesterday by the City Council in response to complimentary resolutions passed by that body, in which, after thanking the Council for the compliment, he says: "May no song of peace founded on the delusive hopes of the honor, truth and justice of the rebel leaders, induce us to peril both honor and the safety of our homes. If never permitted to enjoy those dear homes ourselves, we will at least endeavor to leave them safe and free under the Constitution to our posterity." The attacks of Democratic papers on Gen. Rosecrans' letter to the Ohio Legislature, has created a good deal of feeling here, and it is said they will aid materially the Union cause in the approaching municipal election.

The Buell Court of Inquiry is still in session, and it is said will not conclude its labors for two weeks.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

Gen. Curtis has approved of the orders issued by several post commanders in Western Missouri, for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*.

A meeting of Germans is expected to be held here next week, for the purpose of ascertaining how many emigrants can be enrolled here for the Florida colonization scheme of Eli Thayer. Seventy-five guerilla prisoners, principally from Sudway, were lodged in the military prison to-day.

Gen. Pope and Col. Butler, his chief of staff, are in town, and rumors are very thick that he will be assigned to an independent command in this department.

### FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Feb. 13, 1863.

The wife of Matt Ward, traveling as Mrs. Robinson, was arrested at Island No. 10 for having contraband goods in her trunks—they were principally officers uniforms.

A boat loaded with coal was floated down to the ram Queen of the West, and she has now coal enough.

Four of the rebel officers captured by the ram Queen of the West, arrived here on the steamer DeSoto to-day, and more are soon coming.

CAIRO, February 13.—The steamer Rowena was arrested yesterday at Island No. 10 by the gunboat New Era, having as is alleged, medicines and other contraband articles on board. One passenger is reported to have had thirty pounds of quinine. Her crew, 32 in number, were brought here last night, and the boat is to be sent to Memphis under guard.

All boats passing down to Memphis are stopped at Island No. 10, and an examination is made of their cargoes. The baggage of travelers is also examined. This causes delay and trouble, but there can be no doubt of the fact that smuggling has been carried on very successfully and extensively.

### FROM FORT HENRY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Feb. 13, 1863.

Gen. Tuttle has received the following dispatch to-day from Col. Lowe:

FORT HENRY, Feb. 12.

The forces of Gen. Rosecrans' command have captured 600 of Gen. Morgan's men. We are still picking up dead and wounded in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson. The dead now number more than 200.

(Signed) W. W. LOWE, Colonel Commanding.

### FROM DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DETROIT, Feb. 13, 1863.

The Republican State Convention is in session here. They have just nominated J. V. Campbell candidate for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. He is one of the most prominent members of the Michigan bar.

### FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

#### The War in Northern Mississippi and Alabama.

#### FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES ON UNION MEN.

#### Hunted Down by Bloodhounds.

#### Refuges in Rocks and Caves.

#### TWO UNION MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS FORMING.

#### The Chicago Times Comes to Grief Again.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MEMPHIS, Feb. 11, via CAIRO, Feb. 13.

The advance of the rebels in Mississippi is understood to be at and around Okolona. They are repairing the railroad destroyed by Gen. Grant, but the inclemency of the weather very much retarded movements. The railroad from Meridian to Selma, Alabama, is completed, and trains are daily running between those points, which are very useful to the rebels, enabling them to concentrate rapidly forces at Vicksburg.

The hospitals established by the rebels at Iuka are shortly to be abandoned. Only seventy Confederate wounded are in the hospitals. The others have recovered and been exchanged or paroled.

When Jeff. Davis undertook to enforce conscription in East Tennessee, about four-fifths of the loyal Union men of that section escaped through the mountains to Kentucky, where they joined the Union army. Similar attempts in North Alabama and Mississippi is now driving Union men away from their families, and forcing them to take up arms against the kingdom of Jefferson. There is a perfect reign of terror in North Alabama and North Mississippi, and daily the Union armies are receiving recruits who gladly enlist to support the Union and the Constitution.

Advices from Mississippi and Alabama are to last Friday. The news is interesting. Van Dorn, with a cavalry force of 3,000, crossed the Tennessee River at Eastport about a week ago, and was supposed to be moving on to get a convenient position to cut off Rosecrans' communications. His destination is unknown, but it is not improbable that his movements will be closely watched, and that he will not find another Murphy to sleep at his post to permit him to triumph.

Gen. Forrest was not in the recent fight at Fort Donelson, nor has he been in Tennessee since Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, the Union hero, in command at Jackson, gave him such a flogging near the Tennessee River. General Forrest came to Tennessee with 7,000 men and thirteen pieces of cannon, but after circulating around between Columbus and Jackson, Sullivan fell upon him, and thrashed him well, driving him before him with much slaughter, capturing eight of his guns. This mis-adventure brought Forrest down with the rebels, who denounced him for remaining in Tennessee long enough to get whipped, hence he has been ordered to Richmond, and is disgraced to answer for his failure.

Information comes by way of Tuscumbia, Ala., which may be relied upon, that Dawson's guerilla band, who have had their headquarters at Dyersburg for some time past, last Thursday were reported demonstrating towards our railroad. Capt. Moffet's small force were sent to meet them. That night they came upon them near the stream and after a brief contest, in which seven were killed and fifteen wounded, they captured the remainder with arms, equipments, &c. Dawson's Lieut. Colonel, who managed to escape, was in charge of the entire rebel force in that part of Tennessee.

Roddy, another rebel operator at Tuscumbia, with a command estimated at about 900, the remainder having been sent to reinforce Bragg, is committing the usual amount of depredations. The most perfect reign of terror the world ever saw, is now experienced by the unfortunate residents of northern Alabama and Mississippi. In the latter State the Legislature recently enacted a law embracing all conscript men not included in the Confederate act of Jeff. Davis. First—It includes all from eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age. The territory of Mississippi has been laid off into districts twenty miles square, and a recruiting Colonel appointed for each district. A thousand Colonels are appointed to enforce the conscript and militia acts.

In Northern Alabama it is even worse. There are many Union men in that section of the State, and the minions of Jeff. Davis are busy in their efforts to force them into the Confederate ranks. The Union men have lain hid out in woods and caves rather than be taken as conscripts. This induced a novel hunt for them, and guerillas and blood hounds have been put upon their track, and many a poor victim has been smelt out in this way. Not long since a young girl, carrying food to her father who was hiding in a cave, *was attacked by one of these blood hounds and torn to pieces.*

It is estimated that not less than 1,000 Union men from Mississippi and Alabama, have made their way to Corinth, where Gen. Dodge made all possible provision for them.

Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in the families of persecuted and downtrodden Union men, and has established a sort of encampment or home for all their families at Purdy, where they are likely to be free from persecutions.

At Corinth a regiment is forming of Union men from Alabama and Mississippi. Already there are six full companies. Capt. J. C. Cameron, Provost Marshal of the district of Corinth, is to be Colonel of this regiment.

Among those who recently suffered persecutions are the following: Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell of Hacketboro Settlement, in Monroe county, Ala., have been hung by the rebels for indulging in Union proclivities. Mr. Hall, wife and daughter, of the same county, have been shot, and the latter killed. Peter Lewis, who was by his immediate neighbors suspected of Union proclivities, was hunted down by blood-hounds, and captured. The houses of J. A. Palmer, Wesley Williams and other Union men, were burned over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that if they harbored them their own houses would be burned. Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two women in Itawimbia county were torn to pieces by blood-hounds.

In addition to the foregoing, hundreds of families have been driven out of Alabama, and have reached Corinth on foot, without food or clothing. Some of them are old men eighty years of age.

The rigid enforcement of the conscription act will probably induce to return to Memphis many old citizens who went away under Order No. 1, but who, when called upon to fight in the war of their own making, skulk away to Memphis to seek the protection of the guns of the very men against whom they have all along vented their undying hatred.

Thos. W. Knox of the N. Y. *Herald* is confined on the steamboat Warsaw. The charges against him involve eight correspondents now accompanying the army. The question may be decided finally by Secretary Stanton.

The Post Commandant at Jackson made a haul on secesh citizens recently, collecting 100,000 pounds of salt meat, 100,000 pounds of sugar, 800 bales of cotton, ninety brls of molasses, sixty barrels of salt.

Gen. Sullivan put a man under arrest for ten days, for circulating the report that Jackson was to be evacuated.

Orders were given that no dispatches to the Chicago *Times* are to be transmitted over the military telegraph.

The *Bulletin* recommends that the Government appoint an agent to buy all the cotton and sell it at public auction. It thinks the Government will realize one million dollars per month.

Notwithstanding the stringent orders prohibiting gold and other articles contraband from being sent South, violations have been far from unfrequent, and in consequence more rigorous measures will be resorted to to prevent illicit traffic. All downward bound steamers are stopped at Island No. 10, and passengers and baggage searched for everything that comes under the heading of contraband. In several late instances gold, medicines, &c., have been seized.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1863.

Governor Curtin's recent message, together with his other movements in the same direction, is interpreted as a bid for the Democratic vote at the ensuing election, and as the first development of Thurlow Weed's plan for a reorganization of the Republican party on a conservative basis. It was foreshadowed by Gov. Curtin's recent reconciliation with Seward. Earnest Republicans here are very indignant at what they call his betrayal of their principles and trusts. Personal relations between Seward and Count Mercier continue friendly. They dined together last night. The apparent flat contradiction of Mercier's statement about his visit to Richmond, in Seward's recent reply to the Senate inquiry, is all explained away by Seward's friends. They say that Seward merely denies that, as Secretary of State, he made any such remarks as Mercier quotes. What he may have done in private and in an unofficial capacity, is another matter. Of course this way of escaping responsibility savors rather of the trickster than statesman, but it seems the only way of reconciling their otherwise flatly contradictory statements.

The *National Intelligencer* to-day defends Seward and bewails the indication which it professes to see of another concerted attempt to get him ejected from the Cabinet. The paper dealers have presented a memorial to Congress against the reduction of the duty, which they laid on every Member's desk this morning. One of them at the Publishers' Meeting last night told a publisher that the paper dealers had the publishers where they wanted them, and would hold them there.

Among recently intercepted letters is one from a prominent rebel in London to a prominent rebel in Richmond. The writer says that from Great Britain the South can hope for nothing. That she is a low, mean, treacherous nation, and hates the South as much as North, hoping nothing but the destruction of both. "But" continues the letter, "our noble friend Napoleon is helping us."

Senator Wilson reported from the Military Committee to-day adversely to the House bill for the organization of a negro army, on the ground that the law of the last session confers all the power given by this bill. The same ground was repeatedly taken by Republicans during the House debate on the subject, and if the Democrats had persistently called the attention of the country to the measure, and sought to make party capital out of it, it is doubtful whether the House would have passed it. The bill indeed diminishes the power the President already had for employing negroes.

The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the consideration of the memorial of Pierce and Bacon, concerning Floyd's acceptances, by the House to-day. The Attorney General's opinion that the Government is not liable for these acceptances is left to stand as law.

Senator Richardson announced in the course of the debate to-day that he should, next week, make an attack upon Secretary Stanton, whom he stigmatized as one of Buchanan's Cabinet and most trusted friends.

There was a passage at arms reconciliation between Richardson and Jim Lane in the Senate to-day which amused everybody. It was very Pickwickian throughout.

The Senate, by four majority, voted to tax banks one per cent. on their average circulation till April 1st, 1865, and two per cent. thereafter. This is the sole amendment made by the Senate to the bill, as reported from the Finance Committee. The purpose of it, as stated upon the floor, is to kill off local banks gradually. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 30 to 4—Carlile, Powell, Wall and Richardson alone voting no.

The French Minister was on the floor of the Senate to-day and in most cordial intercourse with Sumner and other leading Republican Senators.

The galleries were immensely crowded today and the closest attention paid to the interesting debate. Senator Fessenden's admirable reproof to Powell was keenly appreciated; and Chandler's response to the personal attack of Richardson was received with frequent outbursts of applause.

Cassius M. Clay stated to-day that he speedily returns to Russia, and that Bayard Taylor will return to this country in a couple of months.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1863.

Senator Pomeroy received a dispatch from Springfield, Mo., yesterday, stating that at an auction sale just finished, slaves brought *ten dollars* per head. Some consider this an agreement for reducing the amount of the appropriation in the Missouri Emancipation bill. Cornell Jewett says that he advised the French Minister to-day that his own honor and that of his nation required him to challenge Seward. Jewett offered to carry the challenge.

The reception of Tom Thumb and wife to-night at the White House was the grandest affair of the kind since Mrs. Lincoln's great party. There are numerous guests and a sumptuous entertainment.

The paper manufacturers, before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, denied any combination to keep up prices, asserting that their association was for the purpose of improving the art. They asserted that the high price was owing to the cost and scarcity of rags, and said the business was so unprofitable that seven-eighths of the manufacturers failed, and seventy-five to a hundred engines were stationary. They called the duty a necessity to their business. The Committee evidently is somewhat impressed.

Commissioner Boutwell was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day concerning the Tax bill amendments. The bill will probably be reported on Monday.

The opposition has prevented the Banking bill from being referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where its fate is doubtful. It is not certain whether the Committee will be called again this session, and the bill cannot be reported, but of course, if reported, the provisions conferring extreme powers on the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be stricken out. The tone of the House is uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The report of the Committee on Territories, made by Senator Wade to-day, in answer to a resolution, shows that the Utah Legislature suppressed the Governor's message of that Territory; that no freedom of suffrage is allowed or opinion tolerated in opposition to the Church dignity; that polygamy is practiced to the extent of incest; that there is no law giving redress to the abuse of the marriage relation, and the Mormons are openly inimical to the Government of the United States, though in popular phrase, steadfast adherents to the Constitution.

The House has done nothing more as yet, with the Senate National Banking Bill, than ordering it printed.

### FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] LANSING, Mich., Feb. 13, 1863.

The bill for the relief of sick, wounded and disabled Michigan soldiers has passed both Houses. It appropriates $20,000 to that object!

The Senate has struck out all the exemptions to military duty from the bill amending the military laws of the State.

Judge Pratt, a member from Calhoun county, made a most violent speech to-day in the House. He was frequently hissed, and half his political friends denounced his remarks.

Resolutions will shortly be introduced in both of the Houses asking our Senators and Members in Congress to use their influence to reduce the duty on the importation of paper.

### FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13, 1863.

In the Senate Thursday, February 12, Mr. Claypool presented the memorials accompanying resolutions and the proceedings thereon of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland. An interesting debate followed after which 5,000 copies of the documents were ordered to be printed, by a vote of 27 yeas and 8 nays, viz: Messrs. Douglas, Fuller, Hood, Johnson, Sanders, Shields, Wilson and Wolfe.

The President presented a communication from the officers of the 66th and 93d Indiana regiments, now at Corinth, accompanied by a series of resolutions, which Mr. Wolfe moved to reject because of the disrespectful language in which they were couched.

A running debate ensued until noon, and was continued for a while in the afternoon. A motion of Mr. Roys to reject the paper because of disrespectful language, and directing the Secretary to return the same to the source from which it came, was finally adopted by a vote of yeas 27, nays 18.

A number of bills were introduced. A report was filed, to receive the concurrence of the Senate, recommending an amendment to the school law, so as to exclude all persons having any negro blood, instead of all having one-eighth such blood, by yeas 20, nays 21.

The report of the Senate Committee on Banking in regard to the condition of the Lawrenceburg branch of the State Bank, says that most of the stock is owned by Mr. Burkham of Chicago, who has taken all its means to his banking house in that city, or its branch in Cincinnati, leaving little or nothing to do business with at Lawrenceburg. In consequence the bank's line of discounts has been reduced, thus depriving the country around Lawrenceburg of the money facilities intended to be conferred by the location of the bank there.

The time was taken up in the discussion of the inevitable negro.

The Union meeting last night was a glorious success. Speeches were made by General Kimball of the Potomac army, the hero of nineteen battles; and, although badly wounded, he delivered a soldier's address—full of earnest thought, exhibiting the motives that actuate the heart of the true patriot. An armistice, he said, was nothing but a proposal to give the rebels a chance to recover their strength and renew their ability to attack us. There was no honorable or safe course but to fight to the last, and if the people at home would only unite in holding up the hands of their brethren in the field, the war would not last three months. He spoke of the Proclamation, and said he thanked the President for it, for it took away the main strength of the rebellion. He was an eye witness to the effect, that but for their slaves the rebels could not have resisted us twelve months. [Applause.] He believed in depriving the enemy of whatever they could use to our injury. They had used their slaves to feed and clothe themselves, and fight us. Gen. Kimball is a Democrat, and his speech had a most magnificent effect in this city.

Col. Hathaway of the 73d Indiana, was the next speaker. He was a Democrat of fifty winters. He clung to his old principles, and made a most sensible and logical speech, which was well received.

Major Stiles of the 63d Indiana, and Chapman Losier of the 37th Indiana, also made short speeches.

Captain Ekin, yesterday awarded the contract for 900 hundred horses, for Col. Hanson's regiment, the 39th, at $99.00 per head. The Captain will inspect the horses himself.

RESIGNATIONS.—Assist. Surgeon C. T. Welshemier, of the 37th; Surgeon C. M. Cross, of the 59th; Adjutant J. W. Archer, of the 59th; Chaplain L. M. Hancock, of the 49th; Assist. Surgeon J. H. Shurrls of the 16th; and Major B. B. Bennett, of the 101st.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. C. M. Jones, Surgeon, 63d; Capt. G. W. Steele, Major, 101st; Marcus Kirk, Adjutant, and W. Ferguson, Quartermaster, 39th; John W. Branch, Adjutant, 59th; Captain W. Houghton, Major, 14th; Dr. W. A. Cullen, Assist. Surgeon, 16th; Capt. Robert W. Graham, Lieut. Col., and Capt. J. V. Walker, Major, 73d.

### FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURG, Feb. 7, Via CAIRO, Feb. 13, 1863.

Three deserters came into our lines this morning, having crossed the river in skiffs last evening. They say the destruction of their steamers by the ram Queen of the West, is exciting apprehensions of starvation in the rebel army. There are but 30,000 men in Vicksburg, the most of the army being at Grenada and other points, within supporting distance to guard against an anticipated flank movement. Gens. Price and Smith are said to be in command.

I place no reliance upon their story, but give it for what it is worth. There was a slight cannonading below the mouth of the canal yesterday—the ram Queen of the West trying the range of her heavy Parrotts upon the batteries just above Warrenton.

The river is stationary to-day, and hopes are entertained that it may have reached its limit.

The levees at Yazoo Pass, sixty miles above, on the Mississippi shore, have been cut by order of Gen. Grant—the object being too drown out the guerillas who infest that section and fire on passing steamers. The levees at Granville and Lake Providence, on the west side of the river, will be also cut.

The army is suffering from disease. The small-pox is prevalent.

The 30th Iowa, which left Helena six weeks ago with 760 men, now numbers 180 effective men. The rest are killed and wounded, or have died from disease and sickness. Seventy-four are sick with the small-pox.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns by way of Tuscumbia, that the rebels have moved a very large portion of their army from Virginia to Vicksburg. They had also taken from Mobile all the garrison, except a few thousand for police duty.

Nothing doing at Vicksburg, except working on the canals.

Bissell's corps of engineers go down there this evening.

### THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

The following, by telegraph, was this morning received at Major General Curtis' headquarters:

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 13.

To Major Gen. Curtis:

Lieutenant Col. Stewart has just returned from a scout to the Arkansas River. One hundred of our men crossed the river near the month of Frog Bayou and had a skirmish with Carroll's command and scattered them. Then they marched two miles into the country on the other side and destroyed the rebel camp and burned their stores, and afterwards they attacked and routed a part of Carroll's command on this side of the river, eight miles east of Van Buren, killing several.

Carroll was attempting to cut off Colonel Stewart's return, but has been foiled in the undertaking. About forty prisoners were captured. Our loss is one man taken prisoner and one drowned. Quite a number of horses, mules, and a considerable quantity of arms have fallen into our hands.

M. L. HARRISON, Col. Com'ding Post.

### FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13, 1863.

In the Legislature to-day Mr. Burnham made a splendid speech in the House. He took broad, liberal and patriotic grounds. His denunciation of the Confederate Government and its rebel sympathizers in Kentucky, was most withering. He drew no line of distinction between the Government and the Administration, but stood up for both in preference to any thing traitors could possibly give. He disapproved of the Proclamation, but that could be corrected by ballot. For rebels and traitors he had but one corrective—*bullets.*

Mr. Underwood followed in a pro-slavery speech. Joshua F. Bell speaks to-morrow.

#### From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Champion arrived from Aspinwall, 4th, with $360,000 treasure, conveyed by the gunboat Connecticut. No Panama papers received.

### THE MILITARY COTTON SPECULATORS.

#### An Investigation to be Held.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to inquire and report whether any and what officers in the service have been engaged, directly or indirectly in traffic, in cotton or other produce on the Mississippi River or its tributaries. The court will meet and organize at Cairo, and hold their sessions at such places as may be most convenient.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool the 28th and Queenstown the 29th ult., arrived this morning.

Rumors of French mediation still circulate. Some authorities say they are authentic. It is reported that Drouyn de L'Huys has instructed the French Ministers at St. Petersburg, London, Vienna and Berlin to sound those Governments upon the fitness, not of mediation, but of simple counsels which might be given to the belligerents, advising them to name Commissioners to be charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made to put an end to the war. Another account says that de L'Huys is preparing a note for transmission to Washington, recommending a compromise.

The London *Globe* notices as the most interesting point in the American news a growing feeling in Richmond, New York, and Washington, favorable to negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties.

The *Shipping Gazette* remarks: "Should the Emperor's proposals be rejected, he has apparently but one alternative—to recognize the South and raise the blockade. It may be taken for granted that the offered negotiations will be rejected, and that a compulsory cessation of hostilities or a maritime war with the North will follow." The *Gazette* asks: "Can England afford to let the French Emperor proceed alone, or is he acting on an understanding with Her Majesty's Government?"

Owing to the delay of the Asia, and the consequent absence of later American news, the English journals are generally silent on American affairs.

The steamer Georgians had left Liverpool and Holyhead, for Nassau, with large supplies of arms, ammunition, and various necessaries for the Alabama, of which vessel she is called a tender.

The London *Times* opposes the scheme of the English Government in contracting heavy liabilities for the Canada and Nova Scotia railway. It says: "We had better wait and see what becomes of the American Republic before setting up such costly defense."

Napoleon had distributed to the French exhibitors their awards from the London Exhibition, and made an unusually liberal and pacific speech.

The new Archbishop of Paris has attacked England and Russia for not joining France in the offer of mediation.

A draft of the Senate's address to the Emperor is received. It expresses a regret that the proposals of France for mediation were thought premature by other powers.

The bourse was heavy and lower.

A threatening insurrection had broken out in Poland, in provinces around Warsaw, and simultaneous attacks had been made on the troops in their various cantonments. Many soldiers were killed. A second massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been intended. At latest accounts from Warsaw all was tranquil, and energetic measures has been taken to suppress the revolt elsewhere.

#### From the Coast Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the U. S. schooner Hope, of the schooner Emma Tuttle, flying the English flag, on the 27th of January, off Charleston. She purported to be from Nassau, bound for Baltimore, though at the time of her capture she was steering southeast. The vessel has been pronounced unseaworthy, but her cargo, most of which was contraband, consisting of a number of bags of saltpetre, which, with the greater portion of her crew has been sent to Philadelphia. This schooner has been taken once before, but her crew succeeded in re-capturing her.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1863.

#### SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise additional soldiers for the service, with the recommendation that it do not pass, because the authority intended to be granted is sufficiently granted in the act approved July, 1862. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. WILSON from the same committee, reported back the bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty.

The resolution was called up to revive the act to secure to men actually employed in the Department of the West and Missouri, their pay, bounty, and their pensions. Passed.

Mr. CLARK of N. H., called up joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Perry E. Brochus his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. called up the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels. Passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. called up the bill to provide for ways and means to support the Government.

An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued, payable in lawful money instead of coin; also an amendment reducing the notes so be issued to $150,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, including the amount issued by the resolution of January 17th, 1863. The section allowing coupons, or bonds and notes to be received for customs thirty days before due and after due, was stricken out.

Mr. CLARK of N. H. moved to amend the proposed tax of two per cent. on the circulation of the banks so as to make it one per cent. for two years and two per cent. after that.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. said he could vote for no such amendment, as he deemed it a declaration of war against the banks. It was a notice to them that they must wind up their affairs in two years. The banks had nobly supported the Government and he would not vote to destroy them.

Mr. CLARK of N. H. said he offered the amendment to relieve, not to destroy them; if the scheme offered yesterday was to go into effect, that circulation must take the place of bank circulation. He was ready to sacrifice anything to save the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. said the Senator from New York was willing yesterday to vote for the bank bill to aid the Government, but now he was not willing that the bill should go into operation. The very essence of the bill passed yesterday was to introduce a new circulation to take the place of bank circulation, but if the banks were to still go on issuing all the notes they pleased, it would render the new plan a nullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks to induce them to come under the new arrangement and help make a uniform currency all over the country.

Mr. HARRIS of N.Y. contended that he had supported the new Banking bill as a voluntary system which the banks would receive and not as a measure to exterminate and make war on the State banks.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich. said the question was whether we could support the Government or protect these State banks at all hazards. What would the banks be worth if the Government went down? They would be worth nothing. This question was of far greater importance than banks.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. was willing to tax the banks as heavily as they could bear, but not to extinguish them.

Mr. POWELL of Ky. declared that there was a scheme to destroy legal banks, and substitute a worthless currency founded on depreciated bonds. He said the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury had been wrong and ruinous from the first, and if he could not carry on the Treasury he ought to resign, and not flood the country with trash never redeemable in coin.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine said that the gentleman from Kentucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the work. He said he was loyal and wanted to preserve the whole country, but would do nothing to put down the rebellion. He would let them go on, though he said it was all wrong. He would do nothing to stop them, yet he was a loyal man.

Mr. POWELL.—As loyal as the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not dispute it, only they differed in their modes of putting down the rebellion. He (Fessenden) would defend the country, and not allow the free States to be overruled by savages. The Senator from Kentucky (Powell) said he would do all that, but would not vote a dollar; he opposed the war from the beginning. The Senator from Kentucky would have nothing but gold paid by the Government.

Mr. POWELL of Ky., said he had not claimed that the Government should use all the gold. He had repeatedly stated that he would use the proper local banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me.—Suppose you cannot get paper?

Mr. POWELL of Ky., said they could get it as they could get gold. Could take it in payment of the public dues and for taxes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said everybody knew that no country ever carried on a war like this with coin, and never could without using its own paper. The Senator complained because the Government put its own credit into the market instead of putting itself at the mercy of anybody who chose to prey upon it. It was impossible to obtain gold to carry on the war. We had carried on the war for two years, and the credit of the Government had been sustained nobly before the world by the exertions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now the Secretary came to us and explained that things had arrived at such a state, that after much consultation and careful thought and study, he had decided that this or some other plan was necessary in order to carry on the war and the Government, and nobody had offered any other plan unless it was the Senator from Kentucky; and as he (Fessenden) had no better plan to offer, he was willing to yield his judgment. He would not say that this plan should not be adopted. He was willing to do everything and try everything for the safety of the Government, and to carry on the war to a successful termination.

Mr. POWELL of Ky. said he was astonished to hear such a Senator as the gentleman from Maine resort to talk about loyalty instead of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. said he was only contrasting the Senator's practice with his professions.

Mr. POWELL of Ky. continued at some length, contending that his loyalty would bear favorable comparison with that of the Senator from Maine. He believed that the separation of the States was accomplished by the war. He referred at considerable length to the various acts of the Government which he alleged were unconstitutional.

Mr. CHANDLER from Michigan claimed that the proposed currency would be more safe than that of the local banks because it would be based on the credit of the Government and secured by mortgage of all the property of the country. The Senator from Kentucky was as consistent at least as his late colleague, now a General in the rebel army, who, when here, voted against everything tending to support or defend the Federal Government, and was now fighting against the Government, and the Senator was consistent in remaining here and voting against every war measure.

Mr. DAVIS from Ky. referred to the condition of the banks of Kentucky, and claimed that their notes were preferable to greenbacks, and that the policy pursued in the war of 1812 was better than the present policy. He protested against this manner of impugning a man's loyalty because he did not follow the lead of the party in power.

He would never forego his convictions, but would stand by the Constitution no matter what were the consequences.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., said there were traitors North and South trying to deprecate the country.

Mr. HOWE, of Wis., was glad that the Senator was willing to stand by the Constitution. He admitted that the banks of Kentucky were sound and wealthy, but was not the Government of the United States more sound and wealthy? Did the people of Kentucky distrust the intention of the Government to pay, or were they fearful that it would not be able to support itself? If every one would feel that everything was to be sacrificed for the safety of the country there would be no more fears for the safety of the Government.

Mr. HARRIS, of N. Y., said he was opposed to it, because he believed it was intended to exterminate the banks.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was then adopted by 23 to 15.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended. Adopted by 20 to 17.

Several amendment were rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The vote was again taken on the amendment taxing bank circulation one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. thereafter, instead of the sliding scale, proposed by the House, which was agreed to. The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas, and 4 nays—namely, Messrs. Carlisle, Rickardson, Wall and Powell.

BUFFALO, 1 A. M.—Adjournment of the Senate not received here up to 1 a. m. REPORTER.

#### HOUSE.

The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments.

The House rejected Calvert's proposition to dismiss the seventy-six midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law.

The House, by a vote of 86 against 36, concurred in the amendment, that hereafter, while the rebellion lasted, there shall be one of the eleven additional midshipmen for each Congressional district in the loyal States, recommended by the members and delegates of the House as heretofore, and such additional midshipmen from the next class shall be appointed on the recommendation of members and delegates of the present Congress.

The House by a vote of 77 against 44, agreed to the amendment striking out an appropriation of $463,300 for the New York Navy Yard and inserting $1,213,000 for a floating or sectional dry dock of sufficient size and capacity for raising any of the vessels now built. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX of Ind., the second Auditor was directed to inform the House if some plan cannot be devised by which the one hundred dollar bounty can be paid promptly to the families of deceased soldiers, leaving the arrears and pay alone to be settled by the pay rolls.

The House then took up private bills.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of several confiscation acts, which was passed. It provides that in all cases now or hereafter pending as to the ships, vessels, or other property seized and condemned, the court rendering judgment shall first provide for the payment from the proceeds of the sales of any bona fide claim filed by any citizen of the United States, or subject of a foreign power, properly established; provided no such claim shall be allowed if the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connexion with the property.

Mr. WRIGHT of Penn. introduced a bill to provide a comfortable home for poor disabled and discharged soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills. Adjourned.

#### The Rebel Flying Dutchman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Capt. Curtis of the Brig Samuel Churchman, from Moragoone, reports Feb. 4th, Latitude 34, Longitude 75, saw a large steamer painted black, steaming west. She stood toward us, but night coming on, with heavy rain and thick weather, we lost sight of her. He supposed her to be the Alabama.


### New Advertisements.

WANTED—A girl to do kitchen work, at 115 Fourth avenue. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock. fe14-a89-1t

WANTED—A Lad to learn the Book Trade. Wages, $2.50 per week. Apply in own handwriting, giving references, to "C," P. O. Box 2479, Chicago. fe14-a91-3t

WANTED—Immediately, at 186 Madison street, a girl to do light housework. German, Swedish or Norwegian preferred. References required. fe14-a87-1t

WANTED—To Exchange—A good assortment of groceries ($1,400 worth) for one-third cash, and the remainder in Dry Goods, Personal Property, Real Estate, or other good merchandise. Call on or address J. W. RICE, near P. O., Chicago, Ill. Box 4724. fe14-a85-3tnet

WANTED.—Any person having good second-hand furniture, suitable for a small family, and willing to dispose of the same, may find a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 980, stating where same may be seen. fe13-a5-3tnet

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 1253 Chicago, enclosing a stamp. de1-x897-3m-net

WANTED—$2,000, on one to four years time at 7 per cent. interest, for which security will be given on well improved village property that cost over $2,000—rents readily to good tenants—and 120 acres of good land in the southern part of Wisconsin, title perfect. Address Post Office Drawer 6287. fe14-a86-1t

WANTED—To rent, (or purchase on time, first payment to be made on taking possession,) on or before the 1st of May next, a dwelling for a small family, with garden, and stabling for one cow, in a respectable neighborhood in the vicinity of Union Park. The very best of references given as to character, &c. Address P. O. Drawer 5914. fe14-a84-3t

WANTED—A good English or American Cabinet Maker. None but a good workman need apply. M. TERHUNE, 63 Dearborn st., up-stairs. fe14-a95-3t

WANTED—A good paying Grocery or Market, for which cash will be paid. Address "E P S," Box 4770, Chicago, Ill. fe14 a88 3tnet

WANTED—A Furnished House. Wanted to rent, a small house, furnished, in any part of the city, or advertiser will purchase a part of the furniture. Address "J M N," Box 6036.

WANTED—Bachelor's Quarters. Any person having a furnished room FOR SALE, within two blocks of corner of Lake and Clark-sts, can find a cash customer by addressing "QUINCY," P. O. Box 6473. fe14-a49-1w

WE CAN LOAN A SMALL Sum on country farm security, if applied for soon. [fe14-a51-3tnet] L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

FOUND.—A Black Lace Veil, on Wabash avenue, last Wednesday afternoon, which the owner can have by applying at 201 Michigan avenue, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. fe14-a50-1t

BOARDING.—A suite of large, pleasant rooms, at 86 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, will be vacated next Wednesday. Would any one like to occupy them? Please call at 94 Lasalle street. [fe14-a63-1w] J. C. SHEPLEY.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room and board at 157 State street. Also, two or three day boarders. fe14-a61-1w

BOARDING.—One large room, suitable for gentleman and wife, and one single room, can be had at No. 219 Ontario street, North Division. fe15-a47-2t

FOR SALE—165 tons best Lehigh Furnace Coal. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to W. M. EGAN & CO., 129 South Water street. fe12-x975-6tnet

A CARD.—As reference was made in the TRIBUNE this morning, to the Gift Concert soon to be given in this city, in connection with the Great Western Band, we desire to say that the Great Western Band has nothing whatever to do with the concert, otherwise than that they have been engaged by the firm of Werbe & Hilton to furnish music for the concert on the evening of the performance, [illegible] as to the responsibility of the proprietors, we would refer to the firm of Cadworth & Loring, No. 113 Randolph street, who will also give other references if required.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—A Special Meeting of this corps will be held Tuesday evening next, Feb. 17th, at LIGHT GUARD HALL, Corner of State and Randolph streets, when all past and present members, as well as those desirous of uniting with this corps, will report [illegible] H. T. THOMAS, Commandant, [illegible]

### New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. Pew No. 19 Trinity Church, formerly occupied by Wm. Hawk, Esq. Inquire of J. C. FARGO, American Express Co.'s office. fe13-a3-1w

FOR SALE—A Farm in Clinton county, Iowa, within ten miles of the Mississippi, and one and a half of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, [illegible] A large, nearly new, two-story frame house and a small barn. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the Recorder's Office, De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa.

TO POSTMASTERS.—Do you save your wrappers? The Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company pay the highest price in cash for them. P. O. Box 622, Paper Warehouse 71 Randolph street. fe14-a41-1t

TO RENT.—Lumber Yard at the foot of Canal street, on Lumber street, 180 feet river front by 200 feet deep; well improved, with solid docks, fence and office, &c. Also, Lumber Yard on corner of Fulton and Canal streets, well improved and highly eligible. Apply to A. M. WILLIAMS, New South Water st.

REAL ESTATE.—Parties having from Fifteen, Twenty, or Thirty Thousand Dollars to invest in real estate inside, improved, paying real estate in Chicago, will please call at room 12, 15 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 252, Chicago, Ills.

EMPLOYMENT. ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN May find lucrative situations on application to W. F. COTTLE, Agent for VIRTUE, YORSTON & CO., Publishers, 111 S. Clark street, Chicago.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. All kinds of instruments tuned and repaired by experienced workmen. [illegible] Instructions on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Violin and Guitar, by competent teachers. WM. H. PROSSER, 109 Clark street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MERCHANTS. A gentleman of first-class business abilities is desirous of engaging, in this city, in the RECTIFIED DOMESTIC LIQUOR BUSINESS, with which he is acquainted in all its details. A good opening for a partner in this branch of trade is hereby offered, in which the returns are sure and profitable. He is a good book-keeper and traveller, having an extensive acquaintance with the North west, and would take a situation as such in some wholesale house. City references can be given. Address "W," Chicago P. O., Box 3021.

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FOR SALE. Store No. 174 N. Water street—1 story and Basement. Block 72, Sec. 27, 39, 14—200 feet East front on Wabash-ave., and 200 feet West front on State-st. Two good Lots on Maxwell street, near Halsted. Fine House and Lot on Indiana-st., between Cass and Rush. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 90 DEARBORN STREET. fe14-a52-1t

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One Dollar Clothes Wringer. Wholesale and retail, at No. 7½ Custom House Place. A liberal discount to the trade.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! A large stock of LADIES' SKATES, Wholesale and Retail, at the Chicago Skate Works, No. 7½ Custom House Place.

OGDEN SKATING POND. Foot of Ontario street, North Side. GRAND CARNIVAL This (Saturday) evening, Feb. 14th, at 7½ o'clock, weather permitting. Tickets of admission—Gentlemen, including Lady, 50 cents. To be had at the door.

THROAT DISEASES. CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, AND EARLY STAGES OF CONSUMPTION, Cured radically and permanently by a new system of treatment, by DR. AYER, (Late of Cincinnati) celebrated for his very remarkable success in these diseases, will receive patients daily at his rooms, 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Entrance on Randolph.

The new system of cure has succeeded, even after all other modes of treatment have been tried in vain. As all throat diseases lead to consumption, and as pulmonary diseases terminate so fatally, especially in spring and autumn, all who are afflicted should apply at once. Best of city references given.

"I do not hesitate to express my warm approval of Dr. Ayer's new system of practice and its effects. Dr. Ayer is candid in the expression of his opinions, and gives evidence of extraordinary skill in the treatment of throat and chest diseases. I would certainly advise my friends who require medical aid to visit Doctor Ayer and try the system for themselves. I am FULLY SATISFIED that it will effect speedy and radical cures. J. B. ALLEN, "Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (near Cleveland) Ohio."

Captain ROBERT SMITH, Cleveland, whose wife was TOTALLY BLIND from catarrhal opthalmia, and who was restored to PERFECT SIGHT OF BOTH EYES, writes, "Dr. Ayer has proved in this case that he can and does cure catarrh and throat diseases. His success in the case of my wife was almost a miracle, and I know that in other desperate cases he has been equally successful."

H. H. STILSON, Esq., firm of Stilson, Leek & Price, merchants, Water street, Cleveland, in a note of introduction to Justice De Wolf, of Chicago, says, "I have availed myself of Dr. Ayer's services for my family, I esteem him as a gentleman of scientific attainments. He has had numerous patients from this city, and hosts of friends will rejoice in his prosperity in his new field of labor."

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC. SOMETHING NEW! McGAFFEY'S AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER, PATENTED JULY 1ST, 1862.

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In planting with the Automaton Planter no physical labor is required. The operator rides in an easy, comfortable position, elevated from the dust, and can readily plant two acres an hour.

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BARNUM'S SELF SEWER FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. SAVES THE EYES. Prevents Pain in Chest or Back—No Bending. GUIDES THE WORK ITSELF—NO BASTING. Sent by mail. [illegible]

JEWELRY FOR LANDS.—We have $50,000 worth of Jewelry to trade for Real Estate, for account of manufacturers—a valuable assortment. [illegible] N. H. SAWTELLE, Agent and Commission Merchant.

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

## HON. WM. BUTLER.

The malignity with which the late Treasurer of the State—Hon. Wm. Butler—has been assailed by the opposition has its full and complete answer in the report extorted from his enemies in the Senate, which we print herewith. It is a tribute at once to the purity of his official career and to the wantonness of slander with which he has been pursued. Illinois has had few men who deserve better of the State.

## ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE ARMY.

The soldiers of Illinois and Indiana are boiling over with rage and indignation at the disunion peace proposals of the Copperheads in the Legislatures of those States. An officer of a cavalry regiment writes, saying, "Our regiment will unanimously agree to "extend their term of enlistment twelve "months, for the privilege of being sent "to Illinois one month to help cut the "throats of the infernal Copperheads who "are opening a fire-in-the-rear on us. The "Democrats in our regiment are even "madder at them than the Republicans."

In another column we print the outspoken and patriotic resolutions of the brave and loyal sixty-second regiment, commanded by Col. True. Like the name of its gallant Colonel it is *true*-blue to the old flag. The regiment is now at Jackson, Tenn.

The sixty-second was raised in Southeastern Illinois. Two-thirds of the officers and more than half the men were Democrats when they enlisted. But so far as known there is not a Copperhead on the muster rolls. All the officers who were with the regiment at the time the resolutions were prepared, signed them and ordered them published. Many of the names will be recognized as those of leading, respected, and influential Democrats in the counties from which the came.

The sentiments expressed by the sixty-second Regiment reflects the universal voice of the Western soldiers. There is a fearful reckoning in store for the Copperheads, when the volunteers return home, after the war is over. The fate of the Blue Light Federalists of the War of 1812, and of the Tories of the Revolution, await them. They will be scorned and shunned while living, and execrated as vile wretches, when dead.

## FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Our last advices from Europe bring fresh rumors of foreign intervention. The Emperor of the French, who seems determined to meddle with our affairs whether we will or no, is reported, upon what appears to be good authority, to have sent still further communications to Washington, proposing that the two belligerants should meet on neutral ground without, in the meanwhile, suspending hostilities, and that they should then and there discuss terms of conciliation and peace, with a view of putting an end to the war.

We would much rather that he left us to manage our own business, which we suppose we are quite competent to do, without aid from him, or any other foreign Sovereign. The persistent resolution however which he manifests, to give advice upon matters that he does not understand, and which concerns him no more than the rest of the civilized world, looks a little like imperious meddling, and in any other person we should be apt to call it downright impertinence, and to reject and denounce it as such. England, with timely prudence, very graciously backed out of the position which Napoleon assumes, and which, to all appearance, he means to keep. But why we should tolerate him in his dictatorial course, is not so clear to us, and, to say the least of it, requires something more than a word of explanation. It is true, that Napoleon is greedy of fame, and ambitious to play first fiddle in the great orchestra of European government, and this may to some extent account for his interference with us; for it would be an undeniable feather in his cap if he were to succeed in staying the hostilities which rage so furiously over the land, and throw open our blockaded ports to the commerce of the world once more. But is this his real object, or does he conceal ulterior designs under the fair mask of friendship which he puts on? We have no great reason to love the Emperor of the French, nor to respect his professions of regard for us. His Mexican expedition, undertaken at a time when we were not in the best condition to consider its political meaning and bearings, nor best prepared to resist it, had we been so inclined, cannot be regarded by Americans as a proof of his kindly attachment to them, or of his admiration for the Republic.

He boasts, indeed, that this movement will prove in the end of vast importance to France, and by far the greatest act of his prosperous reign. He may perhaps, be mistaken in the results which he hopes will spring from it; but the clear meaning of it is this—that once established in Mexico, with his hand upon the throne, he will be able, as he is assuredly willing, to seize Texas and convert its rich fields into cotton plantations for the looms of France—to check the growing power of the Republic and keep it withing reasonable longitudes, that aristocracy may sleep soundly in its bed without the fear of revolutionary nightmares.

Napoleon's offer of mediation, or later his proposal for a friendly meeting between us and the Confederates, for the purpose named in his communication, is a thing which is not very likely to happen, and which his majesty would hardly have suggested had he been sufficiently informed of the implacable hate which the rebels entertain for us poor mudsills, and the scorn and contempt with which they meet the reconstruction proposals even of their Northern friends—the Copperheads.

It may be, however, that Napoleon has influence enough with them to bring about such a conference, if the Federal Government will agree to it,—and in that case, it is not unlikely that he has arranged with them before hand for a consideration—either Territorial or commercial—to compensate him for his trouble. We at all events do not believe in his disinterestedness; for he is a man whose actions are regulated by the interest and aggrandisement of France, and by his own selfish ambition.

We need not trouble ourselves very much about this new intervention movement; for it is certain that our President will never make any compromise with the rebels, nor conclude any peace with them, until their armies are beaten in the field, and the authority of the Constitution is restored. We have not been fighting so long, at so vast an expenditure of money and of human life, to give up the chase, when we are probably on the very eve of a final victory, and the enemy by his own showing, is so fearfully demoralized.

Napoleon must try some more feasible and practical piece of diplomacy than this. He has been misinformed of the actual condition of our affairs—and the French Consul, Mercier, who went to see Richmond on his own hook, and whose feelings and sympathies were so decidedly with the rebels—as his dispatches abundantly prove—did everything in his power to mislead the Emperor, by his garbled and one sided communications.

## Michigan.

The Democrats of Michigan—Copperhead species—held a State Convention in Detroit on Wednesday last. David A. Noble of Monroe presided, and made a traitorous speech. David A. Wattles, a "blessed Democratic martyr" just from Fort Lafayette, was made one of the Vice Presidents. David Johnson of Jackson was declared the nominee for Supreme Judge, although he failed to receive a majority of the votes cast. O. C. Comstock of Calhoun was nominated for Regent of the University. The Convention then passed a set of intensely Copperhead resolutions, one of which affirms "That the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exercise of coercive powers, confided to the General Government."

## The Copperhead Powwow at Belleville.

A Belleville correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* has ventilated the status and the actors in the recent Copperhead meeting at Belleville, in this State. The meeting in numbers was an utter failure, not over one-third of those whose names were attached to the call being present. Judge Snyder was chosen President. He has a brother a Colonel in the rebel army under Price. One of the Secretaries has been known to curse our Government in the streets of Belleville. When a draft was talked of he sneaked off until the danger was over. One of the Vice Presidents has been heard to say that the rebels were right, and he hoped they would succeed. The chief speaker was Col. Davis, a noted secessionist of St. Louis, and a cousin of Jeff Davis, the Confederate President. He uttered no words in favor of sustaining the Government established by Washington and his compatriots. He never once said that the rebellion ought to be put down or that he hoped or desired that it might be put down, and our Government and Union preserved. On the contrary a large portion of his speech was in praise of the noble *lineage* of the Southern chivalry, they having *descended* from the cavaliers of olden time. The Colonel also spent some time in denunciation of the Puritan stock that came over in the Mayflower, and in trying to show that the North and South never could be united again. This last sentiment elicited applause from a very small circle of simon-pure Copperheads around the bar.

## Cotton Buying Shut Off.

Shortly after Gen. Grant arrived and assumed command of the army near Vicksburg, he was applied to by one of the swarm of cotton speculators for a permit to buy cotton. Gen. Grant replied that he *could not give any such permission until after the reduction of Vicksburg;* that he would permit no trade to be carried on within his lines while the siege lasted, believing it to be demoralizing to an army, and productive of no good whatever, except to a few interested parties. All who have witnessed the effects of cotton buying and speculating in the army in Mississippi, and who have no desire to interest themselves pecuniarily in the Southern staple, will cordially endorse Gen. Grant's sentiments on the subject. The motto of "trade following the flag," should not be construed to mean that a few individuals shall be allowed to keep in the wake of the army, to the especial benefit of themselves and the detriment of the country.

## Union Meeting at Mascoutah.

A meeting of the friends of the Union was held at Mascoutah, St. Clair county, on the 7th, which was largely attended. Cornelius Price presided. The venerable Judge Thompson, now eighty-two years of age, of Indiana, made an excellent speech. A series of the right kind of resolutions was passed. In the evening the meeting again assembled, and was addressed by Dr. Bennett, J. W. White and others, and closed with singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

## Kentucky.

Adjutant Finnell has just issued his annual report. It makes 200 pages. The report shows Kentucky to have sent forty-four regiments of infantry, numbering 28,470 men, into the field; fifteen regiments of cavalry, numbering 14,472 men; two batteries of artillery, 198 men; State guards, for sixty days' service, 768—making a total of 43,908 men, which the State has given to the military service of the country. The report does not embrace the Home Guards organized and in service since the rebellion commenced.

## The English Government and the Alabama.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner* of the 20th ult., publishes the correspondence between our Minister at London, Mr. Adams, and Earl Russell, in regard to the pirate Alabama. Mr. Adams furnished abundant proof of the nature and purpose of the vessel on the 23d of June, and at subsequent dates; but the first word of reply was on the 22d of September, three months after—when Earl Russell excused the delay by saying that the law officers of the Crown had to be consulted; and then report was rendered, singularly enough, on the very day that the Alabama sailed from Liverpool to commence her piratical course. Instructions were then given to intercept her at Cork, but, of course, her commander knew better than to stop there, and the British officials knew that she would not. The correspondence extends to October 16th, Earl Russell making no further answer than to admit that the neutrality laws could be easily evaded, but constantly reiterating that her Majesty's Government could not go beyond the letter of the statutes. And this is all the satisfaction he has given or proposes to give.

## The Recent "Cold Snap" in Canada.

In Kingston, on Tuesday night, the mercury fell to 26 deg. below zero; at Aylmere, on the Ottawa, it registered 38 deg. below; at Sherbrook 34 deg. below. Quebec, however, carries off the palm. The *Chronicle* says: "The temperature fell rapidly towards Tuesday evening, and Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock showed the thermometer at 30 deg. below zero, in a situation of an average position of exposure. In the more bleak and exposed situation the index marked *as low as 42 deg. below zero and the mercury froze.* At 10 o'clock, in the lower part of Quebec, the glass showed 24 deg. below." The snow fall and storm which succeeded was as widespread as severe. The New York mails failed to get through; the Upper Canada mail was detained at Lancaster. The average fall slightly exceeded two feet, and the drift is very heavy. At Quebec, the streets are said to be "almost impassible." It was in fact a regular, old-fashioned Canadian snow storm.

☞ A Helena letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* discloses an important fact, if it be a fact, in regard to the movements of Gen. Grant against Vicksburg. Yazoo Pass is on the left bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below Helena. It leads into Yazoo River, some distance from its mouth. Gen. Grant has ordered the cutting of the levee of this pass, which will flood an immense extent of the enemy's country, and open communication for small gunboats and steamboats through to a point in the rear of Vicksburg. By these means it is supposed he will be able to capture the enemy's transport fleet, now safely protected in the Yazoo River by the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff, and at the same time transport a large land force with which to cut off the Vicksburg army from communication with the interior.

FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES KIDNAPPED IN EGYPT AND SENT TO MEXICO.—The Alexandria (Egypt) correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French transport La Seine has sailed from Alexandria with 500 of the Viceroy's negro soldiers, who were by permission of the Viceroy entrapped and borne away against their will. They are to be sent to Mexico to do the rough work of the camps, for which Europeans are less fitted.

TENNESSEE REFUGEES.—A party of sixty loyal Tennesseeans arrived in Louisville on Tuesday, having been forced from their homes through the application of the amended conscription act, which exempts no person between the ages of fourteen and fifty-five. They are all from Knoxville, and a number of them enlisted in the service of the Union immediately after their arrival.

☞ In Mexico, Gen. Hooker served as Adjutant for Colonel (now Major General) Cadwallader. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Cadwallader wrote to Mr. Lincoln, saying that, in seeking for the military talent then so much needed, he should not overlook "Mr. Hooker's very fine qualifications." "Mr. Hooker" was thus, for the first time, brought to the notice of the Administration.

☞ One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately on jumping aboard grasped a Federal by the collar, exclaiming: "Surrender, or I will blow your brains out!" The other replied: "You had better look at me first!" Recognition was instantaneous—they were brothers.

☞ Major A. M. Lee, engineer in the Confederate service, had a son who was a Lieutenant in the Federal Navy, and was on board the Harriet Lane. He was mortally wounded, and only lived long enough to recognize his father, against whom he was fighting, before he died.

☞ The New York *Times* says that the war has actually improved the condition of the poorer classes in New York. Many men who formerly did nothing for their families, now remit something to them. And when suffering really threatens the volunteer fund brings relief.

☞ We have a new illustration of British "neutrality:" British naval officers at Charleston, and elsewhere, acting as spies for the rebels, and prowling about our coast in order to keep Messrs Davis & Co. posted up as to what we are proposing to do! What next!

## THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

**The Mississippi on the Rampage—Gen. Sherman and the Correspondents—Fire in Vicksburg—Destruction of a Telegraph Line and Capture of the Office and Dispatches at Tallula—[illegible]—Second Richmond Expedition—Military Changes—Detail for the Trial of Knox.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

IN FRONT OF VICKSBURG, Feb. 5, 1863.

THE RIVER ON THE RAMPAGE.

The river is rising rapidly, and now it runs like a mill race. River men tell us there is a "big rise" still to come, and that the entire point from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg will soon become a broad sheet of water. I am not wise in river lore and must accept their conclusions. They say the melting of the snow in Ohio and Kentucky will very seriously affect the Mississippi already "on a bender." In this region, near Young's Point, there are three crevasses or breaks in the levee, through which the water is rushing at a furious rate. The larger one is in the Parish of Madison, Louisiana, a little this side of Gen. McArthur's headquarters, and already exceeds five hundred feet in width. The Gen. has a large portion of his command engaged, just now, in endeavoring to stop it, with a prospect of success if the water does not farther rise. Should they increase in heighth two feet I fear the Parish levee will yield to the pressure as the State levee has already done. In that event we shall be forced to embark the soldiers on transports and seek dry land above.

GEN. SHERMAN VS. THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The recent arrest of Mr. Knox, of the New York *Herald* for publishing a criticism upon the conduct of General Sherman at the battle of Vicksburg, is exciting considerable comment.

To those who know Mr. Knox's antecedents, the charge that he is a spy is simply ridiculous. He is a loyal gentleman, an excellent journalist, and, like all reporters, ambitious to give correct accounts of whatever transpires under his notice.

VICKSBURG ABLAZE.

Not metaphorically, but literally, Vicksburg, at an early hour this morning, was ablaze—on fire. A glance at it through a glass located the conflagration on the brow of the bluff directly in the rear of the railroad depot. It was evidently confined to a block of dwellings, probably accidentally fired. The bright light at first suggested the idea of burning cotton and commissary stores, and there were wild thoughts of surrender, and hopes that after all the great tragedy of the 19th century would not be recited at Vicksburg. The firing of a gun afterwards chased these idle hopes away.

EXPEDITION TOWARDS RICHMOND, LOUISIANA.

Richmond, Louisiana, is the county or parish seat of Madison parish, and is situated in the point of intersection of two bayous, Brushy and Roundaway, which here unite in the form of a right angle. It is a thriving business town of a thousand inhabitants—just now the rendezvous for a battalion of Louisiana cavalry.

Last Thursday Lieut. Col. Belknap of the 15th Iowa, with a force of 100 infantry mounted upon mules, and Capt. Cuykendall's company of cavalry left Young's Point in the direction of Richmond upon a foraging expedition, and to drive off squads of the rebel cavalry who for some time have hung around the lines of the 6th division and annoyed them by picking up stragglers, shooting pickets, etc. When about five miles from Tallula, a railroad and telegraph station on the road from Vicksburg to Munroe on the Red River, the telegraph line for several miles was destroyed. While our forces were engaged in this, three of the enemy's scouts were discovered by our advanced guard, who with the rest of the companies gave chase in the direction of Tallula. They eluded pursuit, however, although several shots were exchanged with no effect so far as the Federals were concerned. Upon reaching Tallula, two miles from Richmond, they entered the telegraph office and found the nest still warm, the operator having only that moment effected his escape. They destroyed the batteries and instruments and captured a large number of dispatches. This was a line extending from Tallula to Munroe, with a branch running from Tallula to Lake Providence. The latter was used to telegraph below the names of all transports passing Lake Providence and bound for Vicksburg. One company was sent towards Richmond two miles from the railroad, while the rest remained behind to collect cattle for the division.

The company sent was under charge of Capt. Carnahan, and he soon returned word that the enemy were in force in Richmond. The entire Federal force immediately proceeded there, and on arriving a short distance from the town, the infantry were dismounted, Capt. C.'s company in advance. As soon as they came in sight, the rebels opened on them from the houses across the bayou, where they were safely posted. There was spirited skirmishing on both sides, the enemy being finally driven from his cover and forced to take refuge out of the range of our rifles. Night coming on, Col. Belknap withdrew his forces, and arrived in camp with fifty cattle, and with the loss of only one man, Corporal Brisby of the 17th Illinois, wounded, and three horses killed. There were 250 rebel cavalry engaged, with a large reserve just outside of Richmond. Col. B. says his men behaved with great coolness and gallantry.

SECOND RICHMOND EXPEDITION.

The next Saturday 125 men under Lieut. Col. Ward, of the 14th Wisconsin, with a twelve pound howitzer, went out on the same road. They reached the bayou this side of Richmond without difficulty, and discovered the enemy's cavalry drawn up in line in the streets of the village. Roundaway Bayou is a body of water, deep and stagnant, a 175 feet wide and bridgeless, and once crossed by a ferry boat, now destroyed. On the hither side of this bayou the gun was placed in position and the streets shelled. The rebels were driven out of town and the firing ceased.

Directly after Lieut. Codie of McArthur's staff, with four comrades, hastily constructed a raft and crossed the bayou. They had just reached the open square in front of the Orange House, when a body of cavalry blazed at them, and the adventurers left. Lieut. Codie was wounded slightly. The town and the buildings were subsequently shelled, and the Orange House destroyed. The Federals captured fifty head of cattle, several horses, and six prisoners.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Ben. Prentiss is here, and will soon assume command of a division, what one has not transpired. Gen. Ross, it is said, will relieve Gen. Morgan.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Here is something which interests the profession. The trial was set for to-day, but subsequently postponed until to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, YOUNG'S POINT, LA., Feb. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 34—A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Young's Point, La., on Thursday the 5th day of February, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Thomas W. Knox, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, U. S. Vols.
Col. Chas. R. Wood, 76th Ohio Inf.
Col. Geo. B. Hoge, 113th Ill. Inf.
Col. J. A. J. Lightburn, 4th Virginia.
Lieut. Col. O. Malmborg, 55th Ill.
Maj. Fred. K. Kiser, 47th Ohio.
Maj. Chas. Hipps, 57th Ohio.
Capt. C. Van Rensselaer, 13th U. S. Inf., Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.

By order of Gen. U. S. Grant.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

## SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE U. S. BANK OF SHAWNEETOWN.

The Auditor some two weeks since sent a communication to the Senate through Mr. Mack, asking that some action might be taken upon the bonds held by him as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. This is a very important matter and the Senate should have attended to it immediately.

It appears that in 1859 the Legislature passed an act providing that the fraudulent bonds deposited by ex-Governor Matteson with the Auditor for security of the circulation of the State Bank of Illinois, might be held by the Auditor as such security, provided Matteson would indemnify the State by bond and mortgage upon his property, and within five years from that date furnish means to take up all these illegal bonds. During the five years the bonds were to be kept in the bank as part of its securities, but the State was to pay no interest upon them until otherwise provided by law.

In November, 1860, the Bank Commissioners made a call upon the State Bank for additional securities, and in August, 1861, the bank was put in liquidation, having failed to comply with the call. The Auditor applied for an order on the Treasurer that he might obtain the securities for the purpose of selling the same for the benefit of the bill-holders.

Mr. Butler, Treasurer, resisted this application for an order, on the ground that by the law of 1859 the State ought to keep the bonds until Matteson paid the sum for which he had given a mortgage on his property. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, which decided the Treasurer should give the bonds to the Auditor; that the State having taken security from Matteson to indemnify itself was bound to pay the bonds, principal and interest from that time, and that parties holding the bonds for a consideration were not obliged to wait until the State could indemnify itself from Matteson's property mortgaged to it. This court also decided, in addition, that the Treasurer could not pay the interest on the bonds until authorized by an act of the Legislature. The court decided that the State was bound for the interest, but that the Treasurer could not pay the same until the Legislature passed an enabling act.

The Auditor only asks for the interest since the bank was default, and not before. The amount accruing previously the State may hold, and credit Matteson therewith. He contends that for the time since the bank has been in default the interest belongs to the bill-holders.

The Senate unfortunately voted against paying this interest. The Auditor will accordingly be compelled to sell these bonds at a loss to the bill-holders, who will be compelled to sacrifice their money. The Wall street speculators will buy up the bills and hold them and will [illegible] handsomely upon them, while the [illegible] of those bonds they are will lose from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The peace resolutions were debated last evening after ten. Speeches were made on both sides. Mr. Throop, of Chicago, made a very strong speech, appealing to the patriotism of the people to stand by the Government in the prosecution of the war. This morning the debate was continued. Several very valid speeches were made on the Copperhead side. Finally the resolutions passed by a vote of 52 to 28, all the Republicans present voting against the resolutions. The yeas and nays are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyer, Brand, Brown, Burr, Busey, Cabeen, Coffeen, Conger, Daugherty, Davis, Dent of La Salle, Dent of Putnam, English, Epler, Fuller, Gerrard, Gibson, Graham, Heard, Hicks, Holgate, Keyes, Kistler, McLean, Menard, Merritt, Miller, Monroe, Morrill, O'Brien, Odell, Patty, Peffer, Reid, Rosser, Sharon, Sharp, Shope, Smith of Union, Springer, Ten Brook, Turner, Walker, Washburn, Watkins, Wenger, Wescott, Wheat, Wike, Williams, Witt, Mr. Speaker—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Black, Brentano, Burchard, Chapman, Church, Cook, Eastman, Elder, Gale, Ginther, Goodell, Green, Haines, Harris, Holyoke, Lake, Lawrence, Mann, Newport, Noble, Sedgwick, Smith of Whiteside, Penny, Thomas, Throop, Underwood, Wakeman—28.

Mr. Burr, of Scott, offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the best method of disposing of the public lands donated by Congress to the State for educational purposes, in the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Mr. Eastman has made constant efforts to secure a portion of these lands for the establishment and support of a mechanical college at Chicago; and he has finally succeeded in having the various schemes,—all of which leave Chicago out—postponed till another session of the Legislature.

Mr. Haines of Lake moved for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution of inquiry into the charges made by the Missouri *Democrat* correspondent—that the lobby was full of rumors of corruption on the part of the members of the House.

The resolution passed and the Chair appointed Messrs. Haines, Burr, Eastman, Burrell, and Boyer upon the Committee.

If one-half that has been charged in the lobby, and even by members of the Legislature is true, the Committee will stir up a considerable of a hornet's nest. But these committees are generally a farce. They are mostly got up for whitewashing purposes, and amount to nothing. By the time the Committee is ready to meet the Legislature will have adjourned, the lobby men gone home, and if you do bring up any of these men that really know anything, they will take right good care not to criminate themselves. At the last session $75,000 was collected by the wild-cat bankers to buy up the Legislature, but the men who did the most for the banks, I learn, were "scooped" out of it completely.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

There was little doing but fillibustering on the part of the Senate during the day.

The peace resolutions passed by the House were reported from that body, and an animated debate took place upon postponing them to Friday night. Messrs. Green and Vandeveer (Dems.) opposed; Messrs. Mason and Underwood (Dems.) favored postponement. The resolutions, after a very animated debate, were finally postponed to Friday night.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

The probability of the defeat of the peace and armistice resolutions in the Senate has "riled" the more radical Democrats. The conservatives have taken the alarm and dread placing their names upon the record as voting for these resolutions.

ZETA.

## ANOTHER DEAD SHOT FROM THE ARMY.

**The 62d Illinois Volunteers on the War.**

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 62d Illinois infantry, convened for the purpose of enabling them to give some expression of their views relative to the condition of our country, and the continued prosecution of the war, Colonel James M. True was called to the chair, and Adjutant E. R. Wiley, Jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion, Lieut. Colonel D. B. Robinson, Surgeon V. R. Bridges, Capt. Jesse Crooks, Lieutenant R. J. Ford, and Lieutenant G. S. Alexander were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and after a short consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and signed by every officer present with the regiment:

*Resolved*, That the war which we are now waging against armed rebellion has its foundation in the principles of justice and humanity, and it is one in which the sacred right of self-government, and the perpetuity of Democratic institutions are involved.

*Resolved*, That while we deplore the consequences of civil war, and regret the loss of so many brave and valuable lives, we nevertheless wage it in spirit of ardent patriotism, a reverence for the memory and blood of our fathers, and an earnest desire for the welfare and prosperity of future generations.

*Resolved*, That we will endure the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life, cheerfully dispensing with the comforts and conveniences of home, and the pleasures of social and domestic life, and thinking it enough to be accounted worthy a place in the great army now battling for free government under the shades of the Star Spangled Banner.

*Resolved*, That we hereby proclaim to the world our undying love for the Union of States, and, at the same time, our eternal and everlasting abhorrence for traitors, whether found in armed rebellion in the South, or in disloyal conventions and legislatures North.

*Resolved*, That we denounce the wickedness and baseness of those citizens of the North, who by disloyal speeches, and otherwise, impart confidence and hope to rebels in arms against their Government, who encourage Union soldiers to desert, and threaten armed resistance to their recovery, and who by letters, speeches or acts, endeavor to promote disaffection in the army, the last hope of the nation; that we appeal to our fathers, our brothers, and our friends at home, to discountenance, oppose and put down those base and infamous wretches who, while breathing the free air of Illinois, sympathize with treason, and denounce the Government which has given them peace and security, with liberty from their childhood, now struggling almost in a death agony, and who, from motives of ambition, or for their own personal aggrandizement or advantage, would lend their aid, however indirectly, to reduce Illinois to the unhappy situation of these rebel Southern States, the seat of blighting and desolating war.

*Resolved*, That we abjure all partisan issues, prejudices and strife; that we are for our Government and the flag of our fathers first, last and all the time, before and above all institutions, organizations and systems, and against all enemies and opposers whatsoever; that we will lend our support to the Government in the prosecution of this war, till its power is known and felt throughout the whole world, and the Star Spangled Banner waves again over every foot of American soil.

*Resolved*, That we revere the parting admonition of the lamented Douglas when he warned us that there could be but "patriots and traitors" in this struggle, and that whoever is not for his country is against it, and deserves the scorn and condemnation of all honest citizens and soldiers.

*Resolved*, That the 62d regiment Illinois infantry will follow the flag that waved over the battles of our fathers, wherever it may go—whether it be in the sunny fields of the South or against the miscreant, vile and perjured abettors of treason in the North; and for the honor of that banner, we pledge our lives, our property and our sacred honor.

JAMES M. TRUE, Colonel.
D. B. ROBINSON, Lieut. Colonel.
EDMUND R. WILEY, Jr., Adjutant.
H. M. TREMBLE, Chaplain.
JOHN NABB, Lieut. and Quartermaster.
J. W. CANNON, Assistant Surgeon.
V. R. BRIDGES, Assistant Surgeon.
A. MERTENS, Sergeant Major.
THOMAS J. WARNER, Captain Company A.
JACOB I. APPLEGATE, 1st Lieut. Company A.
GEORGE M. EVANS, 2d Lieut. Company A.
H. P. INGRAM, Captain Company B.
E. M. JORDAN, 1st Lieut. Company B.
JOHN H. ADKINS, 2d Lieut. Company B.
SILAS OVERMIRE, Captain Company C.
LEWIS C. TRUE, Captain Company D.
ROBT. J. FORD, 1st Lieut. Company D.
E. C. COMPTON, 2d Lieut. Company D.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Captain Company E.
PLEASINGTON NABB, 2d Lieut. Company E.
JESSE CROOKS, Captain Company F.
GUY S. ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. Company F.
THOS. H. MAGEE, 2d Lieut. Company F.
JAS. L. GARETSON, Captain Company G.
JOSEPH W. FILLER, 1st Lieut. Company G.
JAS. F. TRUE, 2d Lieut. Company G.
JOHN FOLEY, Captain Company H.
ROBERT B. WILSON, 1st Lieut. Company H.
READ ANDERSON, 2d Lieut. Company H.
JOSEPH MCLAIN, Captain Company I.
JOHN C. PARCEL, 1st Lieut. Company I.
C. A. MENTZ, Captain Company K.
DAVID TREMBLE, 1st Lieut. Company K.
JOHN W. HANNAH, 2d Lieut. Company K.

The Major of the regiment and four Lieutenants not being with the regiment, were absent from the meeting.

On motion, it was ordered that copies of these resolutions be forwarded for publication to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Illinois *Journal*, and the *Democrat* and *Republican* of St. Louis.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAS. M. TRUE, Col. 62d Ill. Inf'y, Ch'n.
E. R. WILEY, Jr., Adjt. 62d Ill. Inf'y, Sec'y.

## A Foul Lie.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The *Times* of this morning contains a most foul and infamous slander upon our army, under the head of a dispatch from Cincinnati, as follows:

"From a prominent Colonel, who has just arrived from Nashville, I learn that the —— (the name of the State is omitted in the dispatch) regiments speak rather disparagingly of the war; and *all of them*, with the exception of four regiments, have declared that if Lincoln would not modify his Emancipation Proclamation, *they would lay down their arms*, and if forced to take them up again *would fight for the Southern Confederacy.* This is the fruit of negro-worship," &c., &c.

The reader will notice that the cowardly slanderer of our loyal troops does not give the name of the State from which these brave regiments come. He dare not attempt to do so, for he well knows that such troops would instantly give the lie to the base traitor who penned the dispatch, which, without doubt, first saw the light in the *Times* office. Now, let the knave come out and tell what troops have declared for Jeff. Davis, and how many regiments there are who are going to turn their bayonets against their country. If he can't name them, let the Copperhead who slanders them swallow the lie.

Does the editor of the *Times* hate a "nigger?" Does he speak evil concerning Abolitionists? If so, let him point out the one, or the other who is vile enough to sneak behind a pretended dispatch, and lie like a thief, in order to insult and injure our brave soldiers who are periling their lives at this hour to save this country from the grasp of murderers and traitors.

For one, I can say, I would greatly prefer even a black skin and a white soul, to a white (hang-dog) face and a black soul, like that of the writer of that foul slander.

Yours, &c., UNION.

☞ One of the results of our Murfreesboro victory was the capture of the Confederate tannery in that city, embracing a vast amount of hides and partly tanned leather, sheep pelts, etc., amounting to some 700,000 pieces, and worth more than $1,800,000.

## THE DISASTER AT HARTSVILLE.

**Letter from Col. A. B. Moore.**

The following is a letter from Col. A. B. Moore, of the 104th Illinois infantry, now in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., to a friend in this city:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., January 28th, 1863.

FRIEND H.: Of course you are aware that I am a prisoner of war, and am now confined in a room 100x40, with 150 men, composed of officers, citizens, sutlers, thieves, deserters, highwaymen and robbers, all thrown together promiscuously, and you can fancy what a comfortable position I am in. We are full of vermin; if we did not slaughter them wholesale, every morning, we should soon be eaten up alive. As I assure you, that these filthy creepers and Confederate money are the only two things abundant in Dixie. It is useless for me to write about our living, &c., in this place, I must reserve that until I see you, for I indulge the hope I shall get out of this place by and by, but when I cannot say. I purchase the Southern papers, and from the Northern extracts contained in them, I infer that the Secessionists and cowards of the North, contemplate working a compromise. If they only knew how their exertions for such things are ridiculed by the Southern press, they would renounce and abandon the idea instanter. I see by the resolutions of those peace men, if they are correctly printed here, that they find great fault about putting Northern citizens in confinement for disloyalty, and call upon the Administration to cease such things; but I find nothing in those resolutions condemning the same things in the South. There are citizens in prison here, and have been here month after month, simply because they are not loyal to the confederacy. They should denounce Old Abe for that also.

No man in the South dare speak against the rebel Government. If he does, confinement is his doom. There are men in this prison who are here for being *alien* enemies—having the misfortune to have been born in *Maine*. *Bully for Jeff.* He confines a man, if he don't happen to be born in the *right spot*. How much more then will he put one in the *jug*, if he speaks disrespectfully of his unrighteous dictatorship. Talk about settling with such men by proposing peace! It is nonsense. There was once a negro very ill, and about to die. His minister called to see him and told him he must forgive all his enemies before he died. The negro hated one of his brethren heartily, and he would not consent to forgive him for his many acts of meanness towards him. The minister told him he must do it. Whereupon the sick negro compromised as follows: "If I dies, I forgives that nigga; but if I gits well, *that nigga must take car.*" This is just my feeling towards the Confederacy, and all enemies to the Old Flag; and that should be the feeling of every man in the North. Carry on the war, sustain the Administration, and the miserable scorpion will soon be trying to swallow its own head. I am as much in favor of peace as any man living, but the proposition must first come from the rebels and then if peace is ever established, the honor of our beloved Government and country must be unimpaired, and the rebels must submit to be governed by *Uncle Sam;* and take the consequences of such legislation as may be enacted by the loyal people to suit their case.

Now, a word in reference to the fight at Hartsville, where I and my whole force were captured. I had been in command of the 39th brigade but a few days before the fight, having succeeded Col. Scott of the 19th Illinois, who gave up the command and returned to his regiment. I had in my brigade the 104th Illinois, the 106th and 108th Ohio, about 280 of the 2d Indiana cavalry, one company of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, and a section of Nicklin's Indiana battery. I had my pickets and videttes well thrown out, and kept the country well scouted for miles around every day. My scouts reported to me that Lebanon, Tenn., was picketed by the rebels fifteen miles from Hartsville. On the evening of December 6th, John Morgan, with his whole cavalry force of over 4,000, and eight pieces of artillery, and two regiments of infantry (the 7th and 9th Kentucky), and Cobb's battery, started at 10 o'clock at night, eight miles from Lebanon, with the infantry mounted behind his cavalry, and marched twenty-five miles that night, crossing the Cumberland River, five miles below my camp, cut off my videttes and pushed on for Hartsville. My pickets gave the alarm in time for me to have my men in proper line to receive them. I commenced the attack upon the enemy, and fought him for one and a half hours. The fight, while it lasted, was very severe. The 104th Illinois infantry, and the 2d Indiana cavalry fought nobly; but the 106th Ohio, led by their Colonel, behaved most shamefully and cowardly. I did my utmost to rally them, and also called upon Col. Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, to aid me in rallying them. But it was unavailing. They ran, with their Colonel, at their head, and were soon captured. The 108th Ohio did much better than the 106th. Indeed, I have no particular fault to find with the 108th, as it did not have a single field officer in the regiment. Captains Piepho and Krieider did good service.

The company of Kentucky cavalry also did nobly. The section of artillery also performed good execution. After the 106th had deserted their position without orders, it left the guns without any support on the right. I ordered the 104th to hold the rebels in check until I placed the cannon in another position. They did so. I then ordered them to fall back, for the reason that they were flanked on the right by the rebels. They fell back in good order, with a portion of the 108th accompanying them. By this time we were completely surrounded. My gunners were either killed or wounded, no prospect of receiving reinforcements, and part of my command basely deserting me, I was forced to surrender, to prevent any further slaughter, as it was entirely useless to make farther resistance, being hemmed in on all sides, by an overwhelming force of five or six to one. Capt. Wm. G. Gholson, my Adjutant General, trying in a gallant manner to rally the 106th Ohio to perform their duty, fell by my side, pierced through the head by a Minie bullet. Lieut. M. Randolph of the 104th was also killed, a most excellent, brave and patriotic man. Lieut. Col. Stewart and Maj. Hill, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Hapman and Maj. Widmer, and every officer in these regiments, and also every man, acted well their parts, and all deserve the appellation of heroes. Capt. Slater of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry done nobly, and Lieut. Green of the battery, and all in his command, while they had opportunity, did good execution. Lieut. J. Dewald, my Aid-de-Camp, was with me in the most dangerous parts of the field, and did me much service, by the prompt and faithful delivery of orders. If ever I experienced a sensation of mortification, it was the moment when I was compelled, upon consultation with some of my officers, to surrender those brave men, who had held at bay a force of rebels for one and a half hours, five times their number. I indulged the hope that reinforcements would come, but we were all disappointed. There was two brigades of infantry within eight miles of us, and they could hear the reports of the cannonading, but never came to our relief until too late. Why it was so, I cannot tell. I was thrown out on the extreme left with a small force, liable to be attacked, and no arrangements made to render me relief. From the time the fight commenced, and we were marched away from camp, it was nearly three hours, and no reinforcements. It was too bad. If they had started when the first cannon sounded, they could have reached us, and saved us. The force of the rebels was six regiments of cavalry, who dismounted and fought as infantry; also, two regiments of infantry, and fourteen pieces of artillery, making in the aggregate about 5,000 men. My force consisted of about 450 men of the 104th, 250 of the 106th, 250 of the 108th, and 250 cavalry and two cannon. My whole force in the fight was about 1,200, but no more. I had sent the day before to Gallatin, as an escort to our provision train, three companies of infantry, one company of cavalry, and twenty-five men as mounted infantry, being about 200 men that were not in the fight. There was also one company of infantry in the city of Hartsville, acting as provost guard, that were not in the fight. I am astonished that with my little force, we held out as long as we did. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was about 400. They hauled them away by the wagon load, but for fear that reinforcements might come to me, they were compelled to leave many of their dead and wounded on the field. What my loss was, I cannot tell, as I have had no opportunity to find out. If I had had two more such regiments as the 104th Illinois, I could have cut my way out, and could any way, if the 106th Ohio had stood up bravely.

There is not an officer in my command held as a prisoner of war, who will corroborate the brief statement I here make of our fight at Hartsville.

Upon my return, I shall prefer charges against Col. Taffle, of the 6th Ohio, for *cowardice*, and every officer here will sustain me in it. So conscious was Morgan himself that Taffle was a coward, he paroled him, and sent him home as he would a private.

I have seen some extracts taken from Northern papers, condemning me for surrendering. They know nothing about it, and should at least withhold censure until they can get all the evidence in the case. The Louisville *Journal* notifies its readers that I made a speech in front of the Galt House, in Louisville, in which I said I wanted to find Morgan. This is false in every respect. I never made a speech in Louisville of any kind. I never saw either editors of the *Journal*, to my knowledge; nor do I think that they ever saw me. I think Mr. Prentice will retract what he has published, for I do assure you he is entirely mistaken. I have always been at my post, and to this Gen. Dumont will certainly testify. I have not been long in the service, and do not make any pretensions as a military man, and never did; but since being in the army I have tried to do my duty, and I have never disobeyed an order.

I have been told by some of the Federal soldiers captured at Murfreesboro, that it was reported that a negro had came to my lines and notified me that the rebels were coming to attack me that night. That is also untrue. Nothing of the kind was communicated to me in any way whatever. If it was told to any of my pickets, it never reached me, others say it was a surprise. If it was a surprise I was ready for them, and commenced the fight. The only surprise was the overwhelming force which was brought against us. Yet, I would have fought them to the last had there been 100,000. Morgan said I was isolated from the main army, and he brought the overwhelming force, so as to take me before reinforcements would reach me, and that he intended to take me without a fight.

I desire to try the rebels again, when I get released, and I want no better men than the 104th. God bless them all! All the officers taken at Murfreesboro and Hartsville are in prison at Atlanta, except myself and A. D. C. Lieut. J. Dewald, who are in Libby prison in Richmond, having been taken from Atlanta and sent here for exchange.

Your old friend, A. B. MOORE,
Col. Commanding the 39th Brigade, Army of the Cumberland.

☞ Mr. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was indisposed to become a martyr for the benefit of the Copperheads, has been dismissed from his position as editor by the proprietors of that paper, because he accepted the parole.

## IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

**Copperhead Commissioners from Illinois and Indiana at Richmond.**

**What the Rebels Comfort Themselves With.**

**THEY APPLAUD THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHISERS.**

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 5.]

THE STREET AND OTHER RUMORS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, during the day some excitement was created by the announcement that commissioners had arrived in this city, from the States of Illinois and Indiana, invested with authority to *negotiate a treaty of alliance between those States and the States of the Confederacy, within thirty days*, unless peace propositions were sooner made by the Administration at Washington. It was further alleged that the action of the States in question was based upon a deep seated opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln. *We are inclined to believe, as the results of inquiry on the subject, that gentlemen from Illinois and Indiana have recently arrived in this city*, but that they came accredited with the powers attributed to them is not probable, from the fact that we have no account of any State action looking to the appointment of such commissioners.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 5.]

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

It was currently reported yesterday, that commissioners from Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, arrived in Richmond the night previous, for the purpose of negotiating with the Confederate Government upon some method of bringing the war to a close. When it is ascertained that this extraordinary intelligence possesses the merit of truth, the newspapers will lose no time in communicating it to the public.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House of Representatives yesterday, Governor Foote desired that the members would give him their attention for a moment. He said that it had been proposed to hold a meeting immediately, from which the public would not be excluded, in order to give expression to the gratification which all must feel in [illegible] glorious news from Kentucky.

"What news is that?" asked Mr. Lyons.

"Why, that the Governor of Kentucky has ordered out 60,000 troops to crush the rule of Abolitionism in that State."

"What is the authority for the statement?" asked several members.

"This," replied Foote, "that news has been received, which the Kentucky delegation are disposed to believe"——

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" from all parts of the hall, and the congregation immediately dispersed.

We may add that this news was brought to this city two days ago by a Lynchburg paper, with no other foundation than a rumor from Knoxville. If it has received any confirmation, we have yet to learn the fact.

The following is the close of the Richmond *Enquirer's* report of the proceedings of the rebel Congress on the 30th ult.:

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Mr. Foote—I am requested to ask the members to remain for an hour, in order to hold a public meeting, from which patriotic citizens generally are not excluded, to rejoice over the glorious news from Kentucky.

[Great confusion and laughter. Cries of "What is it?" "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. Foote—The news has arrived from Kentucky that the Governor of that State has called out 60,000 men to fight against the Lincoln Government.

[Cries of "Where is your authority?"]

Mr. Foote—*The news has arrived, and Illinois and Indiana are going to join us.*

["Good! good!" Great laughter and confusion.]

*Exeunt* members.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, Feb. 2.]

The news from the North shows that the party there in favor of peace is increasing and growing more bold in expressing opposition to the Lincoln Administration and the war. Many leading men advocate an armistice, and some declare that while they are in favor of restoring the Union if possible, they desire peace even if they have to submit to a final separation.

The failure of the enemy to take Vicksburg and open the Mississippi river, seems to have aroused a deep feeling in the Northwestern States against the war, and county and State conventions in Illinois, Indiana, etc., are quite free in expressions of bitter enmity to the Administration. *And the latest Northern news brings a report that the people of Indiana are about to rise in arms against the Lincoln Government. We are not surprised at all this.*

[From the Lynchburg Republican, Feb. 4.]

The conservatives of the North are no longer troubling themselves about how the war shall be carried on, but rather, how it is to be stopped. The desire for peace is beginning to manifest itself with the masses, and the Northwest cries out against the Administration that is waging this war of conquest against the South. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who is the leader of the peace party in the Northern Congress, delivered recently a speech looking to the termination of the war, and as his views are probably those of the peace party in the North, they have more than usual significance, and are entitled to more than mere notice.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.]

There are inklings of a disposition among a portion of the population of the Northwestern United States to bring the war to a close. The party in opposition to the Administration at Washington denounces Lincoln's mode of conducting the war, his Emancipation policy, his many and gross usurpations of power and his violations of the Constitution. This party is tired of the war, as now waged, and we hope it is really tired of prosecuting a war at all upon the Confederate States. But what can it do? Can the Legislatures of the Northwestern States recall their armies from the field, and will they do it? If they would, the act would be hailed with rejoicing among us, for we should then feel sure of bringing the conflict to a speedy close. But it is not very probable that they will do anything of the kind.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Foremost among these States in opposition to the Administration and the party that control public affairs in the United States, are the powerful and popular States of Illinois and Indiana. The resolutions adopted unanimously in a convention of the Democracy of Huntington county, Indiana, on the 6th of last month, show plainly that the people of that State are fully awake to the evils they are suffering, and do not hesitate to brand New England as the author of the war which has cost so fearful an amount of suffering. In that resolution they declare that it had not been for the fanaticism and peculation of New England this desolating and bloody war would never have been waged.

It is unspeakably gratifying to hear the people of these States giving expression in bold, direct and earnest language to such sentiments. It shows plainly that they are conscious alike of their great power, and of the wrongs and evils they have suffered and are suffering, at the hands of those with whom they are confederate. They hate the snivelling, intolerant, sordid, mean Yankees as heartily as we of the South do; and such a people can and must appreciate the fine and noble qualities we have exhibited during this bloody war. Conscious of their ability to maintain a separate and independent nationality—disgusted with the malignity, fanaticism and sordid spirit of New England—convinced that the South will accord them the free navigation of the Mississippi, and that they never can obtain that boon by force of arms—we are hopeful that the States of the Northwest will speedily imitate the example of their Southern brethren, and come out of the disgraced, enfeebled, and bankrupt Union.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.]

If we meet with no great and unexpected disasters, if we do not relax our exertions, the war must virtually be ended by the 1st of June. All the signs of the times, the ascendancy of the Democratic party at the North, the partial failure of their draft, and the entire cessation of volunteering; the admission by them that a large part of their army goes out of service in May, and that no new recruits can be had to supply their places; the frequent and numerous desertions from their army, their domestic dissentions, their bitter denunciations of Lincoln, his Cabinet, the Abolitionists, and of all New England; the imminence of national bankruptcy, the ruin of their shipping and commercial interests, and incipient social anarchy, all prove that they can keep up the war but a few months longer. Besides, they know that foreign intervention, however delayed, must come at last. No doubt they desire it, in order to have a pretext for backing out from the contest. Indeed, whether between individuals or nations, a big fight must ever be a short fight; because the parties, putting out all their strength at once, soon become exhausted. The North is exhausted. Every one who wants to have a hand in this glorious war should enlist at once, or else an early peace may deprive them of the opportunity of helping to *win the independence of the South.*

## Reports of Army Officers.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—The following extract from General Orders No. 151, War Department, Oct. 4, 1862, is published for the information of this army:

"II. If any officer shall hereafter, without proper authority, persist in the publication of any official letter or report, or allow any copy of such document to pass into the hands of persons not authorized to receive it, his name will be submitted to the President for dismissal. This rule applies to official letters and to reports written by an officer himself."

The General commanding has been surprised to observe the frequent violation of this order by officers of this army, and regrets that they should allow any desire thus to ventilate their achievements to lead them to commit so serious a breach of military propriety. He feels that his duty requires him to comply with the terms of the order quoted, and report the names of officers offending to the President for dismissal.

By command of Major General Rosecrans.
C. GODDARD, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

☞ Gen. Beauregard recently captured Lieut. Virgil Cate, of company C, 7th New Hampshire V. I., and has notified him that "being a commissioned officer, he is not subject to exchange, but that he will probably be turned over to the local authorities of the State of Florida for trial, under the statutes made and provided in that State for the punishment of persons engaged in inciting negro slaves to insurrection." Gen. Hunter has responded by issuing a retaliatory order, saying to Gen. Beauregard:

"Under these circumstances, and until this policy, in violation of all the rules of war among civilized nations, be distinctly and practically repudiated, I announce to you that all commissioned officers of your service now prisoners, or hereafter to become so, in my hands, will be kept in close confinement, and be held answerable with their lives for the safety of my officers who are prisoners; and that I will not discharge, nor entertain applications for the discharge of, upon any pretext whatever, any citizen or resident of Georgia, South Carolina, or Florida, now in my hands, or who may hereafter be captured by coastwise expeditions and incursions."

## THE CHARGES AGAINST TREASURER BUTLER.

**Report of Special Committee in Relation to Charges against the late State Treasurer, William Butler.**

The undersigned, a special committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. Wm. Butler, late State Treasurer, in relation to certain charges of official misconduct, upon his part, contained in certain public journals, and praying for the appointment of a committee to investigate the truth or falsity of said charges, and to make due return of their investigations to this honorable body, respectfully beg leave to

REPORT:

That, by the invitation of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, they met with said committee for the purpose of investigating the allegations of official misconduct made against Wm. Butler, late Treasurer of the State of Illinois. After several meetings with the committee of the House, the Senate committee continued their investigations separately. Wm. Butler was in attendance on the meetings, and afforded the committees every facility for a thorough examination.

We entirely exonerate Mr. Butler from all blame, as to his official conduct; and, from an examination of the books in the Auditor's office and the books and correspondence in the Treasurer's office, we find that the recently published report of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, in relation to the sale of war bonds, is true and correct, and that the report of Mr. Butler is correct.

In the opinion of this committee, the Treasurer was fully justified, in the year 1861, for paying out gold, belonging to the different funds, for the purpose of discharging war warrants. The necessities of the public service, the character and credit of the State, and justice to our brave and patriotic soldiers, demanded such payment.

We find, also, that no unjust or improper discriminations were made by the Treasurer, in paying warrants, but that most of them were paid after public notice had been given in the newspapers that warrants, described by consecutive numbers, would be paid. Where warrants were paid in any other mode, they had been issued for the purpose of paying soldiers, or for the purpose of procuring clothing, saddles and equipments for the troops, where the parties who were furnishing supplies would have been unable to have continued to furnish the State such articles without money.

Your committee examined, as a witness, Mr. John W. Whipp, of Springfield, who was, during Mr. Butler's term of office, his chief clerk and cashier, and who kept the keys of the treasury vaults, and was perfectly familiar with the character of the funds in the Treasury. We find from Mr. Whipp's evidence, which is corroborated by the correspondence now on file in the Treasurer's office, that all the Treasury notes turned over by Mr. Butler to his successor, as well as all that have ever been either received or paid out of the Treasury, were received by Mr. Butler, as Treasurer, either from the United States, in refunding advances made by the State in organizing and equipping troops, or were the proceeds of sales of war bonds, made after the general suspension of specie payments by the banks. That it further appears, by the evidence of Mr. Whipp, and the correspondence now on file in the Treasurer's office, that the Treasury notes, of late dates and recent issues, which were turned over by Mr. Butler to his successor, were received from the American Exchange Bank, New York, in pay of two checks drawn on that bank by William Butler, Treasurer, one dated November 3d, 1862, the other November 11th, 1862. That such Treasury notes were the balance of the proceeds of sales of war bonds, during the months of March, April and May, of the year 1862, and made by said bank. The bank had received Treasury notes, which remained in New York at the American Exchange Bank, to the credit of William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, until remitted by the bank to Springfield, in accordance with said checks and Mr. Butler's orders to the bank.

Your Committee would further state, that they have, by the examination of various witnesses and records, satisfied themselves, beyond all doubt, that instead of the late Treasurer being in the least guilty of the charges brought against him, he has, on the contrary, discharged the duties of the office in a manner, considering the intricate and pressing circumstances which surrounded him, highly creditable, alike to himself and to the State.

Your committee beg leave to state, finally, that by a most diligent and searching investigation of the official conduct of the late Treasurer, we fail to find a single instance, on his part, either of a lack of care and attention to the best interests of the State, or of a want of integrity in any of his official acts; and we find ourselves impelled to the conclusion, by the examination of unimpeachable witnesses and solemn records, that the late Treasurer has discharged his duties in a prompt and faithful manner; and that the charges preferred against him are without foundation, or even the shadow of truth.

W. BUSHNELL, Chair'n Com.
A. W. MACK.
JAS. M. RODGERS.
WM. H. UNDERWOOD.
JOHN T. LINDSAY.

## To the Friends of the Slave in the United States.

LOWER EDMONTON, Eng., Jan. 14, 1863.

At a time when your country is distracted from one end to the other by a gigantic civil war; a war evidently arising from the fear lest the election of President Lincoln, as the representative of the Free Soil party, should inaugurate a policy fatal to the slave power, because fatal to a further extension of the slave system, at a time too, when the North itself is divided, between those who are fighting for the integrity of their country and those who, even more than this, desire to banish the plague-spot of slavery from that dear land—we feel constrained to offer to you, respectfully and affectionately, our earnest sympathy in the crisis through which you are passing.

We do this, because we look upon the war itself as the direct, though on your part the unforeseen result of that determination to stop the further aggression of the slave power, which was expressed by the election of your present President. We have rejoiced to see that when your success in this matter had brought down on your beloved country that fearful scourage, a civil war, you did not stand aghast with bated breath, at the result, but accepting the issue thus unexpectedly raised, you instinctively perceived that the insurrection of the slave holders had placed in your hands powers for attacking the system unknown to the Constitution of your country, and, while using all your efforts to assist and endorse the actions of your Legislature, you urged on your cautious but excellent President the assumption of a policy of immediate emancipation as an act of war.

We hail with thankfulness to the God of all mercies, the successive acts by which your progress as a people in the cause of liberty has been marked. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the exclusion of slavery from the all the Territories of the United States; the treaty with this country for the suppression of the slave trade, including the hitherto disputed right of search; the offer of compensation to such of the slave States as should agree to emancipation, and the recognition so long delayed, of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia. We mark with joy the result of the war in freeing so many thousands of slaves in various parts of the land, and we feel convinced that either a great triumph, or a great disaster, to your armies (which last may God in His great mercy avert,) would alike lead to the secession (as it is called) of thousands more. But above all else, we take the opportunity to record our delight at your President's Emancipation Proclamation, giving freedom to those slaves who shall be held in bondage in the rebel States, January 1, 1863, and the proposition he has made to Congress, to alter the Constitution of your country so as to provide that all slave children born since the 1st of January 1860, shall be held to have been born free; offering immediate compensation in such States as shall free their slaves before 1900, and in any case decreeing the freedom of all at that date. We could have wished that there was a reasonable prospect of carrying the proposed alterations, if an earlier date than 1900 had been named as the ultimate period, but we feel that the end itself is so much more important than the precise time indicated, that we waive all criticism and shall not cease to pray that the God in whose power are the hearts of men, may incline so many of your people and States as may be requisite, to pass this law.

We are aware that there are many in your midst, whose sympathy with the slave is a mere name, and we have learnt with deep humiliation during the course of the past year, that the same thing is true here, and that many who pride themselves on the liberation of the slaves in the West Indies, by their fathers, have proved sadly recreant to the principles they were supposed to hold on the subject of slavery, but we trust and believe that your voices and efforts would not only be incessantly but successfully used to prevent any compromises with the accursed thing, should the progress of events lead to such an attempt. We do not underrate the blessings of peace, we feel that they are worth any price short of the sacrifice of freedom, but we believe with you that there can be no peace between the advocates of slavery and those of freedom, and that as the issue has been forced upon you it is far better to continue the contest to the end than to patch it up by a hollow truce. May the time soon come when your soil shall be *all free*, and then may all your citizens, no longer having rival interests, rejoice together in the peaceful rivalries of agriculture and commerce.

Signed on behalf of the Baptist Church at Lower Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

JOHN EDWARDS, Pastor.


KELLOGG & GRAY,
Cor. of Market and Washington-sts.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Erie and Briar Hill, of the Bituminous, and Egg, Range and Nut sizes of the Lackawanna Coals, at the
Lowest Market Prices.
Particular attention is called to our Lehigh Coal, of which we have the Lump for Foundry use, Range and Nut sizes for the Littlefield stoves.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.
MR. S. JONES
Will commence his fourth and last term on Monday, the 16th inst., at his rooms, 31 McCormick Building.
Terms, $4 for ten weeks' Tuition, in advance.
Instruction given in all the common branches of English Literature. Lectures two evenings in a week on English Grammar. A lecture on Astronomy on Monday evening, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
An abridgement of English Grammar, on scientific principles, for sale at his rooms; also, his Arithmetic Tables and Rules.

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CORSETS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY,
Velvet and Trimming Ribbons,
BUGLE AND STEEL TRIMMINGS,
GILT AND JET DRESS BUTTONS
SILK AND WORSTED
Embroidery and Dress Braids,
THREADS, &c., &c.
All of which we will sell at less than NEW YORK PRICES for net cash. Close buyers are invited to call.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
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Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
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WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
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16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock. no1-ly

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.
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STEAM WEEKLY FROM NEW YORK,
Landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
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STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
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☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ESTABLISHED 1855.—Passage Tickets and Bills Lading between
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MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing Weekly.
Merchant's Line, Old Line, Washington Line and Black Ball Line, of Sailing Vessels, twice a week.
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Sight drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland in sums to suit. Address P. O. Box 6192. J. WARRACK, Agent. [ja20-z259-1m]

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ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
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TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
Richards' Iron Corn Sheller,
FOR WAREHOUSES, DISTILLERIES, MILLS AND FARMS.
Capacity....No. 0, 4,000 to 8,000 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 1, 2,000 to 4,000 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 2, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 3, 400 to 700 bushels per day.
These machines are in use in all the Northwestern States, and are universally acknowledged superior to all others. They have won golden opinions from Western Grain Shippers.
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We have six of Richards' Champion Corn Shellers now in constant operation, at our cribs at Burnside, and after shelling about eight hundred thousand bushels of corn can safely say that for capacity and equality of work, in our opinion, these machines have no superior. [illegible]
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Portable and Stationary Engines, Warehouse Elevators and Machinery, Belting, etc., furnished to order.
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The first of May last I opened a new business not before carried on in Chicago. It is increasing, and will continue to do so. [illegible] M. M. MARSH, P. O. Box 4644, Chicago.

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Is now ready to fill orders for any description of Book or Newspaper on short notice, and at low figures. Address "J. McLENE & CO."

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$1.50 to $1 60 per bushel, 34 lbs.
Rye Malt One Dollar. P. O. Box 1973. IRWIN & MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
FOR SALE.
100 cords Mixed Beach and Maple, $6 in the yard.
100 cords Canada Hickory Wood, $7 in the yard.
Apply at 189 South Water street, Steel's Building.

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has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. Circulars, with prices, furnished on application.
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WINTER CLOAKS
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Comprising all the best styles in market.
Shawls of every description,
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS,
SCARFS, COMFORTERS,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To close the Season,
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less price than they can now be bought.
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND RIBBONS.
500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts
AT LOW FIGURES.
STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

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If You want Skates go to
BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St.,
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SHELL GROOVE SKATE,
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And all other patterns now in use.
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WINTER GOODS,
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And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
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Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
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There are 105,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
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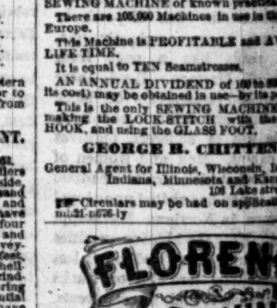


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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
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The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st. [illegible]

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IT NEVER FAILS
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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES [illegible]

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WATER-PROOF VIENNA [illegible]

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CATARRH! CATARRH!

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IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair TO

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Ladies and Children

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ARMY MUSICAL BOXES!

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Henry Tolman & Co........Boston, Mass.

W. F. Colburn........Cincinnati, O.

Balmer & Weber........St. Louis, Mo.

James Bellak........Philadelphia.

A. Couse........Detroit, Mich.

Ph. P. Werlein........New Orleans.

A. & S. Nordheimer........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These Instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

## Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF POPE & SLOCUM was dissolved on the first instant. Either member of said firm is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. GEORGE G. POPE, E. F. SLOCUM.

E. F. Slocum, in retiring from the firm of Pope & Slocum, solicits for the new firm of George G. Pope a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. E. F. SLOCUM.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—George G. Pope, of Chicago, Illinois, and Anna F. Pope, of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, in the State of Massachusetts, have this day entered into a limited partnership; the said George G. Pope is the general partner, and said Anna F. Pope is the special partner. The name of said firm is George G. Pope. The special partner has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars in cash to the capital stock of said firm. The place of business of said firm is the city of Chicago, and the business of said firm is dealing at wholesale and retail in Lamps, Oils and Burning Fluid, and general merchandise connected with the same. Said partnership commenced on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1863, and terminates on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1868. GEORGE G. POPE, ANNA F. POPE.

Chicago, February 9, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BOOTH & CRONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. BOOTH, JULIUS CRONE.

January 1st, 1863.

The General Commission business will be continued under the name of Orrin F. Booth & Co. ORRIN F. BOOTH, C. W. BOOTH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. Henry W. Fuller is this day admitted as a partner in our business. The style of the firm will be Fuller, Finch & Fuller. FULLER & FINCH.

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1863.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

24 & 26 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO,

Wholesale dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,

And Manufacturers' Articles.

F. F. & F. invite the attention of the trade to their large and carefully selected stock; respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this house.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. On the 12th inst., WM. J. POPE was admitted as a member of our firm, [illegible] SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, after this date. SHERMAN & HALL, 97 S. Water street.

Chicago, Jan. 31st, 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

[Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1837.]

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets.

E. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. POPE.

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

219 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a General Shipping, Produce and Commission Business, under the name of MATHER, CLARY & CO. Office in Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark streets. WILLIAM T. MATHER, STEPHEN CLARY, LUCIEN T. BARCLAY.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863.

## Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business, Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 137 and 139 East Washington street.

## Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. IGNATZ HERZOG.

P. O. Box 2682. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

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# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

## SHIP CANALS.

### Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois,

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1863, on the Bill to Construct a Ship Canal for the Passage of Armed and Naval Vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE.—Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to trouble the House with any remarks upon this bill, but the debate to-day upon it has been of such an extraordinary character, that I would deem myself recreant to every duty I owe to my constituents, and a crime to the people of the Northwest, whom I in part represent, did I not speak here in their behalf. Sir, the gentleman who has just taken his seat, [Mr. Porter,] and the gentleman who preceded him, [Mr. Vallandigham,] have spoken of this as an "extraordinary measure." I can say, Mr. Speaker, that the hostility which has been developed in this Hall to this great national and military project and to the interests of the great Northwest, is of the most extraordinary character that I have ever witnessed during my term of service in Congress. Sir, it is no less than an indication on the part of members here of a disposition to refuse to eight million people what those eight millions have always conceded to other parts of the Union. We have come here and asked Congress, as an act of common justice and common right, to do for us what we have helped in all time to do for other parts of the country, in which we have all had a common interest.

Sir, I have been astonished at the line of argument that gentlemen have pursued. I will not say that they have intentionally misrepresented any thing, but I will say that, in my judgment, they have not stated fairly in one single instance, the provisions and objects of this bill. It is, sir, in the first place, a great military measure and military necessity. I ask gentlemen to reflect for a moment on the present condition of the Northwestern lakes. They are to-day without any substantial defense against hostile aggression. The River St. Lawrence and its associated lakes extend nearly 3,000 miles, a longer distance than that between Europe and America. The coast lines of these lakes are 5,000 miles in extent, a greater distance than it is from Maine to Florida, and with a commerce estimated at $400,000,000, nearly twice the external commerce of the country, floated by nearly 1,500 vessels. Every suggestion of statesmanship and of patriotism requires that we should provide every means in our power to protect this gigantic public interest. It is as necessary to control and defend this commerce and the people of the Northwest as it is to defend your harbors on your sea coast, for which we have appropriated untold millions. And when we come here and ask Congress, as a military measure, to enlarge our channels of communication so that in case of need that vast border may be defended, how are we met by gentlemen from Pennsylvania and from other quarters?

Sir, we all know that, under an existing treaty, we can keep no naval force upon the lakes; and if a war should break out with Great Britain, as it may do any day, every city upon those lakes would be exposed to the attacks which England might make upon us. Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, and the queen city of the lakes, Chicago, and in fact all the towns and cities of the lakes, would be left entirely exposed to a certain destruction by a hostile foe. We ask this, therefore, as a military measure; and is it an unreasonable request? Was the speech of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means such a speech as might have been expected from the great leader of the House? Was it a statesman like speech, a broad and comprehensive discussion of a question of great and paramount interest, or was it only a series of jibes and leers, and insulting allusions to my section of the country, at which all laughed, as always all do when he says anything funny? I always feel it a duty myself to laugh at just the point in the gentleman's speech where the "gazelle comes in." The gentleman did not seem to consider the interest that we in the Northwest have in the measure, independent of its military bearings. He would turn a deaf ear to the people of the Northwest. He does not seem to know what the people of my State are suffering to-day.

He does not know that the avenues of communication to a market are so blocked up that it takes five bushels of corn to get one bushel of corn to market, so enormously and outrageously have the present channels taxed the transportation of our products. But he did understand that a great monopoly in his own State, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is earning $10,000,000 a year, a good part of which it is taking from the pockets of the agriculturists of the Northwest. Does he not know that, besides affording our people a defense against hostile attacks, this proposed work would add untold wealth to the country; that it will closely unite the Upper Mississippi and St. Lawrence? The area of the former is nearly 100,000 square miles, and having a continuous steamboat navigation of nearly 8,000 miles.

I have been amazed to find gentlemen from Ohio and Indiana opposing this bill, keeping out of view the stupendous incidental advantages which the enlargement of these canals would bring to the great farming interests of their districts. I will not undertake to speak for them; but I will tell you, that if I were to vote against this measure, what I should expect from my constituents. When I should go among that hospitable and intelligent people, and sit down by their firesides, as I have for so many long years, and where I have ever been welcomed by so much cordiality and kindness, they would say to me, "are you the man whom we have voted for to represent us in Congress for twelve years, and who has recently turned up in the House of Representatives to war against all our interests? Are you the man who voted against the great Northwestern lakes being protected by the enlargement of the canals to admit gunboats, and incidentally to give us farmers a better outlet for our products, saving us fifteen or twenty cents on every bushel of wheat we raise, which now goes into the pockets of the great railroad monopolists and extortionists? Are you the representative of Western interests, as well as the interests of the whole country; the representative of the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, who voted against the ship canal bill, and thus said that our interests were not worthy to be protected?" Sir, how could I answer such questions to a constituent whose interests I had betrayed? Every farmer in Illinois, and every farmer in the northern part of Indiana and in the northern part of Ohio, in fact in all the Northwest, works one month in the year for the benefit of those great monopolies which come here through their affiliations endeavoring to defeat this great measure for the national defense and for the general welfare. Sir, in behalf of the laboring masses, I enter my protest against this opposition. I want to deal fairly with every portion of the country, as I have ever dealt with Pennsylvania. Have I not for the last ten years voted for every tariff which the insatiate State has asked for, and by which her wealth has been so greatly increased? And I did so in a national and liberal spirit, because I believed that I was promoting thereby the general interests of the country, while I promoted the particular interests of that State.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hickman] inquired yesterday, with great affected earnestness, whether there was any member here in favor of this bill. Why did he not inquire with the same earnestness, whether there was any member here in favor of the fortification bill, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] has reported, and which appropriates more than seven million dollars for fortifications. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means says that this is all a "sham." That is the language in which the honorable leader of the House characterizes this great measure, which is of more interest and importance to my constituents and the people of the Northwest than any measure that has ever been before Congress. He calls it a sham, and says that no gunboats could get through these canals to the lakes. Sir, on that point there is a difference of opinion between the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania and other distinguished engineers and scientific men. What does Capt. Ericsson say, in a letter written by him last April on the subject? I will read here his letter, which I find in an official document of this House:

NEW YORK, April 14, 1862.

SIR: After full consideration of the subject of your inquiry, I have to state that an impregnable iron vessel 200 feet long and twenty-five feet wide, constructed on the general plan of the Monitor, will have sufficient buoyancy to carry a shot-proof iron turret, carrying a gun of fifteen-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any vessel that could be put on the Lakes. Without coal, ammunition, and stores, such a vessel will draw six feet six inches, and measure eighteen feet in height, from bottom of keel to top of turret. Before going into action, a certain quantity of ballast, in addition to coal, ammunition, and stores, will be put on board, in order to attain what may be termed the fighting draught of eight feet.

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

Sir, this is what a man says who has full knowledge of the subject on which he speaks. And what force can the random assertions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania have in face of what Capt. Ericsson says?

Here is what Col. Webster says in his report:

"Not only can vessels be built which will answer these conditions, but a fleet of them already exists. Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi squadron, in answer to my inquiries on this subject, says that a 'canal and locks of dimensions contemplated will pass nearly every large light-draught gunboat we have in the Navy, or that would be built for lake or sea service.' 'Any vessel drawing eight feet can be lightened to six and a half feet, by taking out her battery, coal and stores.' He then names several boats, of both the river and sea-going classes, which could pass through the canal, adding, '*and some fifty vessels of their class.*' This, I take it, is satisfactory on this point, about which some good friends of the project had entertained doubts."

In a conversation with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in regard to the enlargement of the Illinois canal, he said that with a depth of water of six feet in the Illinois and Michigan canal, gunboats could be brought from the Mississippi River up to the lakes, which would be a perfect security against all attacks there, and which would save the Government vast amounts for the building of fortifications on the lakes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] asks with an air of triumph, why undertake this work now as a military work? Let him answer why have we undertaken other great military works in other parts of the country? Why undertake your immense fortifications which cannot be completed for years, and the building of an immense navy, the ships of which are not wanted for putting down the rebellion, but to enable us hereafter to be prepared for all comers? I have been utterly astonished at the misrepresentations of this measure. Gentlemen speak of this as a tax of $50,000,000 on the Treasury of the United States. They ought to know better than this. There is no such thing in the bill that we have before us. The bill only provides for the issuing of the bonds, so far as the Illinois canal is concerned, for $13,500,000, every cent of the amount of which the canal will repay. What do gentlemen mean by this extravagant talk of the cost to the Treasury [illegible] the liberality which I undertake to say has never been paralleled in the history of the country, comes forward now in that spirit of patriotism which has ever distinguished her history, and says to the Government, "if you will give us your bonds for this amount, we will make a canal for the passage of your gunboats, and will repay every cent, while you shall have the benefit of the improvement for all time." Where is the man that can fairly object to such a proposition as that? The earnings of our Illinois canal will be sufficient to pay the interest and make a sinking fund to pay off the principal. The Government will be no loser in the end. It in fact only lends its credit.

Mr. PORTER.—The price of wheat and the price of corn in New York does not now determine the price in Indiana, as in ordinary times; but the Mississippi river, when open, is the regulator of the prices of those products by preventing a too heavy tariff of rates for transportation eastward. I said that I therefore wished to see the means of the Government expended upon the opening of that river, and not diverted to stupendous schemes of internal improvement.

Mr. WASHBURNE.—But does not my friend see that the opening of this canal will bring about the same result as the opening of the Mississippi river? The gentleman unwittingly said what was true. He stated truly the astounding outrages that are perpetrated upon the farmers of Illinois and Indiana by these railroad monopolies; and one of the first beneficial effects of this great improvement will be to break up that monopoly and give our farmers cheaper freights.

I say to the gentleman that the Mississippi River must and will be opened, and speedily. I say that it will be opened, because there are 80,000 troops there from the gentleman's State, from my State, and Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, under the lead of the brave and unconquerable Grant. He will "move upon the enemy's works," and Vicksburg shall soon be ours; and while he is opening the Mississippi we will here open up these channels of communication and defense East, and then there shall be a general jubilee among all the "hard-fisted farmers" of the West.

The gentleman told us what might be done if this bill passed. Well, sir, I will not undertake to say what might be done if this bill passes, but I say to him that there is not a disloyal feeling in my State which is going to rebel because Congress happened to pass some measure which a portion of the people did not like.

Mr. PORTER.—The gentleman must not mistake what I said. What I did say was, that this bill was a link in a chain of gigantic schemes, which, if they were all put in operation by this Congress, would have the effect of so increasing the load of national debt that it might incline too many of our people, to my regret, in this turbulent period, to turn their eyes some other way.

Mr. WASHBURNE.—I will not misrepresent the gentleman. I say that the people of Illinois will not revolt if Congress pass this or any other measure. They will cling to the Union, under all circumstances, as the ark of their covenant and their salvation, now and forever. [Applause in the galleries.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like the House to listen for a moment to some statistics to which I desire to call their attention in regard to this Northwest of ours, that we are all so proud of, not only because it is the Northwest, but because it is a part of our glorious Union. What, sir, is its position in the relation of feeding the world? Look at the total of the domestic exports of the country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. How great were they, "I ask, gentlemen? Let each man answer in his own mind, and then compare that answer with the result which I will state. Here it is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total domestic exports for the year ending June 30, '62, excluding specie | $181,875,988 |
| Breadstuffs and provisions | 122,321,629 |
| Spirits, grain | 328,414 |
| | $122,650,043 |
| Add to this total domestic exports to Canada | 11,750,069 |
| Making total proceeds of cereal crop | $133,400,112 |

Now be it observed, Mr. Speaker, that almost all of this amount is invested abroad in articles and merchandize paying a duty of not less than twenty-five per cent. It will, therefore, be perceived that the sum returned through customs to our Treasury is not less than $33,000,000.

And I ask gentlemen to look at other and further figures on this subject, and consider the vastness of the interest which has a right to demand protection at our hands. Look at the products of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, (with a population of about 9,000,000, as shown by official tables for the year 1859:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 84,893,392 |
| Corn | 392,289,631 |
| Hogs | 11,039,332 |
| Cattle | 7,205,810 |

Look at the amount of 400,000,000 bushels of corn raised in one year, and then say if it be not *corn* that is king.

Mr. Speaker, as a great deal has been said about what the Government has done for Illinois, let me say that Illinois has never received one dime from this Government that she has not repaid and more than repaid. She has not only repaid it in dollars and cents, but she has more than repaid it in the patriotism and blood of her noble sons, so many of whom have laid down their lives as victims of this accursed rebellion. Yes, sir, while Pennsylvania is now drafting to fill up her quota of troops, Illinois, a State that has been insulted by a Representative from Pennsylvania to-day, has already in the field, without the necessity of resorting to any conscription, ten thousand more than her quota of soldiers. Yet she has received none of the benefits of war. Pennsylvania has had to draft, notwithstanding her $50,000,000 of Government contracts in Philadelphia alone, and untold millions in Pittsburg and all over the State.

Illinois, sir, has had very few contracts from the Government. She has not had to have her patriotism stimulated by "horse contracts." [Laughter.]

Now, sir, I am aware that there has been a good deal of jealousy existing between the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania; but I did not think the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would manifest it out so plainly as he has done to-day. I think it was Lord Stowell who said that "ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude." Sir, would he not, if he had lived in this day and been listening to the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, have said that jealousy "breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligations of gratitude."

I am not going to speak about this New York part of the bill. The members from New York, who are its real friends, and not those who are its false friends, can speak for that State. I will only say, that I consider the work as much of a matter of military importance to have the New York canal so enlarged that gunboats can pass through it to defend Buffalo, Erie, Chicago and other places on the lakes, as the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal. I consider it of the same importance in that respect, added to the incidental advantages which it would be to the people of the Northwest to have that canal so enlarged that their products might pass through it to the markets of the world at reasonable rates for freight.

I will trouble the House but a moment longer. I have already stated that I had not intended to speak at all on this question. It was only when I saw the bold, concerted, and insidious attacks upon the bill, I thought that it was imperatively demanded by the duty which I owed to my constituents to raise my humble voice in defense of thier interests and the interests of the nation in this regard. I thought it was due to them to ask an American Congress not to forget that there was a Northwest. Although this House may have forgotten it; although the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means does not know it; although the Speaker of this House does not seem to know it; yet, sir, there is a great and growing Northwest, whose voice must and will be heard sooner or later. The Speaker surely could not have known it; he did not know that there were 8,000,000 of people in the Northwest, to whom he did not give a single representative on the Committee of Ways and Means, which shapes all the important legislation touching their interests on that committee; New England has two, New York two, Pennsylvania and New Jersey two, yet the great Northwest, with 8,000,000 of inhabitants, has not one. Surely, I say, the Speaker could not have known that there was a Northwest.

Mr. MAYNARD—The gentleman from Illinois is doing great injustice to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Horton,] who is on the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I do not include Ohio in the States to which I have referred. I allude to the States of Illinois Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They have not a member on the Committtee of Ways and Means.

The Northwest has leaped a great distance since Ohio was born. It has leaped the barriers of the Rocky Mountains and now kisses the waves which wash the golden shores of the Pacific seas.

The Northwest is not alone interested in this measure. The whole country is interested in its defense, and New England and the East are deeply interested in its incidental advantages. Look to the vast amount of our product. New York is interested in it also. Let me say that I am proud to see New England come up to the support of this measure. The statistics show that New England raises only breadstuff enough to feed her population for three weeks in the year. I want to furnish her with the surplus she is obliged to have, and I want to furnish it at the cheapest possible rate. We invite New England men to go with us and make a channel through which our commerce will pass without paying an Algerine tribute to the present contracted channels which are grinding the face of the poor by the amount which they are putting every day upon freights.

We want the handiwork of New England, and they want our breadstuffs. The people of the West are an agricultural people. They are tillers of the soil, and the result of their labors is seen in the almost fabulous amounts of breadstuffs we raise and send to market. We want to furnish breadstuffs to New England and New York. The statistics show that New York raises breadstuffs enough only to feed her population for four months in the year. Pennsylvania raises about enough, and Ohio only three and a half million bushels of wheat surplus. Are not these facts and figures to be pondered? Do you wish to subject the toiling millions of the East and the West to an eternal tribute to monopolies which eat out their substance? If you do thus refuse to open this channel of communication. Refuse to defend our towns and cities. Let the West know that. Let her know that she is to have no defense for Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Erie, and that we are not to have the incidental advantages which that great national work would offer by letting through our product at a reasonable rate.

Now, sir, I trust that we may have a vote. We have listened to seven speeches against this bill in succession. If a great act of public justice is to be refused; if the national welfare is to be denied a just consideration at the hands of this House, let the blow fall at once. I now demand the previous question.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF.—The citizens of Detroit have raised about $9,400 for the relief of the Lancashire suffering operatives. Some considerable provisions have also been subscribed in addition to the amount named.

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## THE NORTHWEST AND THE UNION.

### THE INFLUENCE OF ILLINOIS.

Views of a Loyal Maryland Journal.

[From the Baltimore American, 10th.]

The Message of Gov. Yates of Illinois, delivered last month to the General Assembly of that State, reminds us once more of the fact that those who have been looking upon the people of the great Northwest as incompetent to judge of what concerns most deeply their interests, will have to reckon again. Imbued with the very spirit of patriotism, and full of good sense, as this State paper is, its conclusions should be studied by all who, at times, may feel disposed to lag in the arduous task of restoring the Union and of inflicting condign punishment upon its assailants. Coming from Illinois, the most powerful of that cluster of States on the head-waters of the Mississippi—the Empire State of the Northwest proper—and which contains—according to the last census—a white population coming within only two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four of all the old Gulf States, viz: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, we may thus estimate the weight of this powerful community in the settlement of the great controversy as to who has the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

(After quoting largely from the message of Gov. Yates, the *American* concludes:)

Backed as the utterer of these sentiments is by the mighty material power of a commonwealth like Illinois, a State which, as we have shown, has a white population, enterprising, brave, patriotic and determined, nearly six times as great as that of South Carolina, who is not compelled to heed his words, who does not feel that in the power of the great States of the Northwest the Union has a reserved power destined to save it in the end? The attempt to disaffect these great States, to sow jealousies and dissensions betwixt them and the other loyal States has most signally failed. They have an interest, immense, overwhelming, in the re-opening of the navigation of the great river that washes their soil, and by the aid of the General Government they are going to preserve it; they have a not less important interest in the great lines of railroads and water navigation which connect them with the Atlantic seaboard; and secure of that, they will do nothing in the interest or wishes of the rebellion to compromise it. Let rebeldom then take heed of all this. Let it cease to pour out its blood and treasure on an infamous and foolish quest, let it follow the examples of its "Peace Democracy" here, and prepare to give up a conflict demonstrated for them hopeless.

There is one more thing to consider in connection with the Message of Governor Yates, and that is the relative position of the great Northwest to the rebel Confederacy, supposing the latter should succeed in detaching from the Middle States New England, and then in turn succeed in separating the Northwest from the Middle States. Look at it. With the Northwest cut adrift from its friends to the eastward of it—with the present loyal States now acting together, divided into three jealous and dissatisfied communities, what might be the fate of *either* of these divisions, confronted on the South by the great slave oligarchy, possibly backed—the latter—by France or England, or both? How long would it be before each would be snapped up in turn by this great military despotism—great in comparison when all the disloyal States continued intact—and how at the last, might the Northwest call in vain for help from those who now acting with it may defy all comers? The Southern plotters have in the past fixed up a good many sharp plots, but the sharpness of this transcends them all. But we have shown how little chance they have of success. With such sentinels as Governor Yates upon the watch tower to warn them of approaching danger, the Northwestern States will be true to each other and to the other loyal States, they will never make terms with a set of treacherous despots, in whose every act is seen deceit and villainy worthy only of themselves or of the arch fiend himself.

### We Must Have Texas Immediately.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

There are more reasons for sending an expedition to occupy Texas without delay than the public are very generally aware of.

We have it from an authority on which we rely, that the Texan secessionists have a plan in contemplation by which they hope, as soon as we succeed in opening the Mississippi, to prevent us from taking possession of their State. "We will put ourselves," they say, "under the protection of France. We will say to France, or to its representatives in Mexico, that we have the same right to place ourselves under its protection now as a few years since we had to separate from the Mexican Union and annex ourselves to the United States. We shall say to the enemy, by seizing upon the channel of the Mississippi, he has cut us off from the Confederacy to which we belong, but in themeantime your country is not occupied by Federal troops, and now before they can overrun it and wrest from us our independence, we ask leave to shelter ourselves under a power like France, which they will dread to encounter." There will be strong inducements for the French to accept this offer.

### The New California Senator.

[From the New York Tribune, 11th.]

The Hon. John Conness, just elected U. S. Senator from California for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Milton S. Latham (Dem.), has for ten years been an active politician in the State of the Northern Democratic or Broderick school, and was the candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Broderick or anti-Lecompton ticket in 1859. Defeated in the canvass, he was immediately after chosen State Senator from El Dorado county by a large majority, receiving the Republican as well as the Broderick vote. He was a leading Douglas man in 1860, was the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in 1861, and has since been a hearty supporter of the Union movement and ticket. His election by the strongly Republican Legislature of California is a wise as well as liberal choice, and will strengthen and consolidate the Unionists of California. Mr. Conness is of small stature, about 45 years of age, has been repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, is a good debater and will prove an upright and useful Senator.

### Whipping the Devil Round the Stump.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Mr. A. D. Bolleau has severed his connection with the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*. It is not known who the publisher now is, as no name has been substituted in the place of Mr. Bolleau's. It is understood that Mr. Bolleau, in consequence of having signed the parole given to General Schenck, has been compelled to leave his paper. Mr. D. A. Mahoney, late of Iowa, but more lately of the Old Capitol Prison, has been mentioned as its editor.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—Hamlet Howard Hickcox, an old and highly esteemed resident of this city, died suddenly last evening, in the seventy-third year of his age. At the time of his death he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.—*Albany* (N. Y.) *Journal*.

MISSOURI.—The thirtieth ballot for United States Senator took place in the Missouri Legislature, with the following result: Brown, 29; Phelps, 47; Breckinridge, 28; Wingate, 31; scattering, 5.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

The Grain Elevator in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, at Portland, which was commenced last summer, is now completed, and in a few days will be ready to receive grain.

The Railway tracks run through the building, and the depth of water at low tide is sufficient to float the largest vessels engaged in foreign trade.

The Company is, therefore, now prepared to take grain IN BULK from any Station on the Grand Trunk Railway and ship it into Ocean vessels through their new Elevator at Portland, the charges for receiving into the Elevator, storing, and shipping, being the same as are usually charged at Chicago.

The Elevator will hold 120,000 bushels.

Oats and other grain for Boston, &c., can now be taken to Portland in bulk, and shipped through the Elevator into Coasting vessels.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Company's Offices, Montreal, Feb. 4, 1863.

S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

GOOD BLANK BOOKS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES!

We have a large assortment of first-class Blank Books, which were made by a Western firm who failed some time ago. The Books are in good order, and as we bought them at about half price, we will sell them at

Great Bargains,

either in large lots to dealers, or single books to consumers, as customers may desire. There are

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, &c., &c.,

bound in Russia, Sheep or Boards—almost any style desired.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THEM.

DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPAULDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street, Chicago.

NEW ARRIVALS!

BEAD AND BUGLE

TRIMMINGS,

Jet and Steel Ornaments,

COLORED AND COLORED

EDGE VELVETS,

The Fullest and Handsomest Stock in this City.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing, in kegs of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

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## Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A Farm.—An excellent Farm of [illegible]

LANDS AND TOWN PROPERTY WANTED.

I have on hand a large stock of CHOICE GROCERIES, which I will exchange for cash and real estate and bal cash. Also, a

Large Stock of Liquors and Cigars,

to exchange for one third cash and the balance in good lands. Address J. A. DANIELS, Box 152, or call at 55 South Water street.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

BUILDING LOTS.

[illegible]

RIVER PROPERTY.

[illegible]

APPLY TO

JAMES & SPRINGER,

Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—

An Improved Farm in Warren County, Illinois.

Said farm consists of 160 acres and the improvements of a one story and a half brick house, large barn and out-buildings.

Its handsome location and convenience to a good market, being within about seven miles of Prairie City, its fertility of soil, and the low price at which it will be sold offer a fine opportunity to any one in quest of a good farm.

For raising stock this farm is very valuable, a portion being naturally adapted for grazing—and having on it several living springs of water.

For particulars address J. F. COMSTOCK, St. Louis, or apply to Ezra Smith, Esq., of Prairie City.

Terms easy.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

A RARE CHANCE—The subscriber has for sale a large piece of Land in the South Division, within the city limits, which will be sold at a bargain for cash and very short time. To any one wishing to make an investment of about $60,000 in unimproved land for subdivision, this presents a rare opportunity. For particulars apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner South Water and Clark streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$250,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

La Claire Block, of brick, four stories, 320 feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices.

Post Office block, of brick, 60 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, three stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large net income on an investment.

Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations.

[illegible]

The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

## Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Carlisle Mason and John McArthur in the payment of their promissory note, [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.

Chicago, January 29, 1863.

NOTICE—To creditors of Henry Howland & Co.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.

Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, January 26th, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, [illegible]

HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York. Chase, Storrs & Munson, Attorneys.

## Financial.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—We will pay

110 AND INTEREST

For any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27th, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Pittsburgh on the

Fourth Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their transfer agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 25 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

## Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks.

Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—Especially adapted for army sales. Superior in style and finish. [illegible]

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Corner Nassau and John streets, New York.

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## Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR 18, 10, and 8 INCH CANNON.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 27th, 1863.

[illegible]

J. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FLANK HOWITZERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 27th, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 27th of February next, for furnishing one hundred, or less, 24-pounder cast iron Howitzers for flank defense. [illegible]

J. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier General Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

BALTIMORE, MD., February 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals are respectfully invited by the undersigned until 12 M., March 1st, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Md.,

20,000 Barrels EXTRA FLOUR, fresh ground, and of mixed brands, inspected by the State Flour Inspector of the city of Baltimore, [illegible]

50,000 Pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, [illegible]

[illegible]

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A.

## Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (430 miles) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

## Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 120 North Clark st., bet. Indiana and Ohio streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal & French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs.

[illegible]

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

[illegible]

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago, New York Factory, 25 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 1255.

## Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

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## Medical.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection!

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

[illegible]

For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER, 94 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

CONSTITUTION

WATER

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND THE

ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES,

AND DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE

properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lacinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LUECORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1861.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it, I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhœa, and Irritation. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable." "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, CONN., Nov. 19th, 1861.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG:

Dear Sir—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—GRAVEL—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I tried Constitution WATER, and you may be assured that I was exceeding pleased with the result. It has ENTIRELY CURED ME, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases of which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patients and physicians.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS........PRICE, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH,

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

65 Randolph street.

## Salt.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE

CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,

Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest market price.

[illegible] GELPCKE & THORNE, 184 South Water street.

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## Insurance.



STATEMENT of the condition OF THE

ÆTNA

Insurance Company

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, as required by the laws of the State of Illinois.

The name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of Liabilities, due or not due, to Banks or other Creditors | None. |
| Losses adjusted and due | None. |
| Losses adjusted, and not due | $1,800.00 |
| Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting further proof, contested or trusted | 177,870.77 |
| All other claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. | |

Agents are instructed to take no risk exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one City, Town, Village or Block varies, and depends upon the construction, materials and general hazard.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1863.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.—Hartford, January 1st, 1863.

Personally appeared before me HENRY FOWLER, a Justice of the Peace duly qualified to administer oaths, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY is true. HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

[ORIGINAL.]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January 26, 1863.

[illegible]

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office at Springfield, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1863. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, | $1,000,000.00 |
| Assets, 1st July, 1862, | $1,585,679.16 |
| Liabilities, | $57,836.33 |

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

[illegible]

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

## Paper Warehouse.

PAPER WAREHOUUSE.

ROCK RIVER

Paper Manufacturing Company,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER,

BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER,

72 Randolph Street.

Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of

Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping

to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and weights.

RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for rags, [illegible]

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

## Military Goods.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town, and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; [illegible] MILITARY GOODS, Wholesale and Retail, of reduced prices. E. R. BOWEN, 36 Clark street, (no stairs), near the United States Express Office.

## Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

# THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Jno. Pope, Col. S. Bates, Capt. M. Asche, and Capt. D. Pope, arrived in the city last evening, and are stopping at the Sherman House.

POCKET PICKED.—A Miss Stephenson, residing in the vicinity of Union Park, had her pocket picked of five dollars at the theatre Thursday night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Horton, a grain-shoveller at the Union Elevator, dropped down while standing in an upper story, and expired almost instantly.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—At the New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street, near the Lake, a lecture will be given on the above subject to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. R. Hibbard. Seats free.

CARNIVAL AT THE CENTRAL.—A grand Carnival comes off this evening at the Central Skating Park, upon which occasion the full Light Guard Band will do the musical, assisted by the entire drum corps of Camp Douglas. A huge time is anticipated.

NOTICE.—Maj. Jas. H. Coats, of the fighting Illinois 11th regiment, who was wounded twice at Shiloh, while acting as Captain of Company K, and promoted for his services, is now at the Metropolitan Hotel. Any small packages for the regiment, which now numbers 311 active men, (345 on roll call,) will meet with attention by leaving them at the Hotel by to-morrow evening.

TWO-FORTY.—The heavy fall of snow during Thursday was thoroughly improved yesterday, and the fast nags were out in force. As sleighing very much resembles the angel's visits, every-body improved it, and everything which could be mounted on runners, from a dry goods box to the tiny shell, was impressed into the service. The Avenue was loudly resonant with tintinnabulations all day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A poor, drunken fellow, named Philip Gleason, residing on the Archer road, attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a butcher knife, late Wednesday night. He succeeded in inflicting a deep and ghastly wound, but, owing to the dullness of the knife or a want of resolution, did not touch the jugular. At last accounts he was still alive.

LECTURE BY THE BLIND PREACHER.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the well known and eloquent blind preacher, will deliver two lectures on next Friday and Saturday evenings in Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Bridgeport M. E. Church. The subject of the first lecture will be: "What a Blind Man saw in England;" and of the second: "English roast beef and plum pudding, or more that blind man saw in England."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Margaret Furlong, Thursday afternoon, at her residence, two miles west of the city limits. She was found by her husband at the foot of the stairs, lying upon her face with her feet upward. She had evidently fallen down stairs while in a state of intoxication, a vice to which she was much addicted. She has but one child, a son, now serving in the army.

GOOD WORK.—Capt. Kelsey Bond, recruiting a company in this city for Col. Voss' 12th Illinois cavalry, has, we learn, obtained over forty men here within the past five or six weeks, who are all at Camp Douglas. A squad of twenty more, recruited in the southern part of the State, are expected to arrive at camp on Saturday. The Captain has a recruiting office at 48 Clark street, and one at the north end of Clark street bridge.

REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS.—Our readers should not forget the fair and ball this evening at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the soldiers. There was a full attendance last night, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of the assembly. A large number of ladies are earnestly at work, and determined to offer attractions to all to attend and aid them in their most praiseworthy efforts. Although the series of fairs for the benefit of the orphans have just concluded, it is expected that our citizens will not forget the claims of the soldiers, but will contribute nobly for their benefit.

THE FUEL FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Executive Committee of the Fuel Saving Society are working energetically towards securing the fuel which is intended as a free gift to the six hundred families of soldiers in this city. One hundred cords of wood in yard have been secured from the City Mission, and we are informed that the Michigan Central Railroad Company, with most praiseworthy liberality, have volunteered to haul one hundred cords free. The Committee will secure all the fuel that they can, and then make an equal division among those whose names are on the books of the Disbursing Committee at the Court House.

SOMETHING NEW.—Who ever heard of a choice programme of music and ample refreshments for the sum of twenty-five cents? And yet the public are offered it by the congregation of St. Ansgarius' Church, in a Concert, &c., for Monday evening, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, North Side. The following musical ladies and gentlemen have volunteered, to help the congregation meet some indebtedness on hand from last year: Mrs. Blakely, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Pittar, and Miss C. McIntyre; Mr. W. N. Smith, Mr. C. Phillips, and Mr. B. B. Bishop. Mr. De Clerc will also add to the interest of the musical treat. Tickets may be had at the Parsonage, at the Church Bookstore, and at Goss & Hoag's.

IMPROVEMENT.—Collector Haven with his usual regard for the convenience of the public, has had the north room of his floor on the Dearborn street front, fitted up for the use of his Cashier, Mr. Brooks, and hereafter all checks and drafts upon the U. S. Depositary at this point will be paid there, and applications for postal currency (when there is any on hand) can also be made there. In fact all the vast monetary business of the office will be for the future transacted in that room. The furniture is neat and substantial, and presents an appearance quite in accordance with the use to which it will be applied.

BODY ARRIVED.—The body of Corporal A. H. Carver, of the Board of Trade Battery, who was fatally wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, arrived here Thursday night.

The deceased was employed for many years in the Job Department of the TRIBUNE office, and was in every respect an exemplary faithful man who secured the love and respect of all who knew him. Like many others in the employ of this office he gave his services to his country in her hour of need and has died a patriot's death. His funeral occurs on to-morrow (Sunday,) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Desplaines street.

REFORM SCHOOL BOYS.—There seems to be a hitch somewhere in the matter of getting boys from the Police Court in this city to the Reform School. This institution being about a mile beyond the city limits and the terminus of the horse railroad, it seems to be the opinion of the police—or a portion of them—that it is not their business to take the convicts out; and in many cases, where boys have been ordered to that school from the Police Court, they have remained at the Armory for a week or more, until some officer from the Reform School has come for them. As a matter of course, the boys cannot be locked up here all this time, and beside the liability of their escape are the contaminating influences they are subject to from such confinement in a station-house. We think it time some proper arrangement was made in the matter.

ENFORCING THE SMALL-POX ORDINANCE.—A West Side physician, Dr. A. B. L. Myers, was arrested on Thursday, charged with infringing a city ordinance, in neglecting to report a case of small-pox to the health officer. Pleading ignorance of the law, he was fined $50, but the execution suspended upon payment of costs. We are informed by the health officer that he has formally notified all the physicians in the city, of the necessity of complying with this ordinance, many of whom have taken no notice of it, and that it is now the intention to prosecute every one known to have infringed the law.

Under the ordinance it is necessary that every case should be reported to the health officer, who at once examines into the case. If he finds the patient in good hands, and the inmates of the house will allow of a notice on the door, warning citizens of the presence of the disease, the patient is allowed to remain; otherwise he is removed to the small-pox hospital or pest-house. This institution is situated on North avenue, between North Clark street and the lake. It is under the immediate supervision of the health officer, Mr. Charles Perry, a man eminently qualified for his position.

## THE GREAT SKATING MATCH.

### List of Contestants and Awards of Prizes.

### BEAUTY AND GRACE UPON ICE.

Plain and Fancy Skating—Spread Eagles and Long Rolls—Scenes and Incidents of the Grand Prix d'Hiver.

Yesterday afternoon was the occasion of the great skating tournament at Washington Park, an event novel in the annals of the ice, and which, as we had predicted, called forth the best skating talent of the city, and attracted an immense crowd of spectators, mostly ladies. The very announcement of this match, or as the learned managers termed it—*fete d'hiver*, whatever that is—threw the whole skating fraternity into a flutter of excitement, and for a week past, the Park has been crowded with aspirants for the prizes, practising plain skating, and doing the fancy, graceful work which is the ambition of every lover of this splendid amusement. Morning, afternoon and evening, whenever the ice was in condition, the Park presented an array of elegance and grace which could only be called forth by the ice—the greatest institution of the winter season. It recalled the days of muscular paganism when the coliseum, the amphitheatre and the stadium were thronged by the gymnastic young Romans and Athenians, panting for the laurel wreath and the upward thumb which should proclaim them the victors. But neither Athens nor Rome in their palmiest days of red haired beauty excelled the muscular Christians at the Washington Skating Park, or could boast brighter eyes, rosier cheeks, or more tempting ankles, albeit those were the days of Venus and Hebe, and the royal, magnificent June. The damp and heavy fall of snow on Thursday, and the subsequent provoking thaw of yesterday, excited fears that the skating would be ruined, thereby necessitating a postponement of the tournament, until Boreas should again congeal the plain, and fling over it the broad blue mirror of ice. But the managers of the Park are never behind, and the clerk of the weather invariably rises too late to get ahead of Messrs. Hatch and Staats, the men of the benevolent boots, who preside over the interests of the skating fraternity, and gather the children under their wings, on Saturdays.

The hour set for the tournament was 3 o'clock and the prizes were announced as follows:

LADIES' PRIZES.

To the best skater, a pair of silver-mounted skates to be selected by the winner.

To the second best skater, a splendid pair of silver-mounted Blondin skates, offered as a volunteer prize, by Mr Rogers, of the firm of Fay & Co., 132 Clark street.

To the third best skater, a lady's season ticket to the Park next winter.

To the fourth best skater, one of Shaw's large size Photographs, in a splendid gilt frame, offered as a volunteer prize by Wm. Shaw, esq., Photographer, 188 Clark street.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.

To the best skater, a pair of silver-mounted skates, to be selected by the winner.

To the second best skater, a season ticket for a lady and gentleman to the Park next winter.

To the third best skater, a lady's season ticket to the Park next winter.

To the fourth best skater, one of Shaw's large size Photographs, in a splendid gilt frame offered as a volunteer prize by Wm. Shaw, esq., Photographer, 188 Clark street.

Mr. Shaw also offered, as an independent prize to the poorest skater on the ice, either lady or gentleman, one dozen Cartes de Visite.

The range of these prizes furnished an ample field for contestants, and had the effect to call out a large representation of the best talent of the city, which, considering the short time skating has been in vogue here as a fashionable amusement may be favorably compared with that of any other place.

By 2 o'clock full 1,500 spectators were in attendance, occupying the spacious rooms, the band stand, refreshment room, benches placed upon the ice, and every "coigne of vantage" attainable, which should furnish an uninterrupted view of the match. The ice was also covered with skaters, and the Light Guard Band furnished excellent music until 3 o'clock. The ice was in very fair condition considering the weather, and although soft and crispy along the borders was sufficiently hard and firm in the center to allow of ample space for the exhibition. A patch about two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred, bounded by the spectators' benches, was therefore reserved for the exhibition, the band stand being upon the northern side and the stand for the Committee of Awards and reporters at the centre of the southern limit. The Committee, owing to the absence of some of the members, was somewhat changed from the original announcement, and took their places at 3 o'clock as follows: Rev. A. Swazey; Prof. Bartlett; Geo. P. Upton, of the TRIBUNE; J. H. Field, of the *Journal*; A. Worden, of the *Times*; J. W. Sheahan of the *Post*; Mr. Goodman and Mr. Wood.

After arranging preliminaries, the competitors were called, and came before the Committee. The following appeared:

LADIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. H. S. Barlow | Miss Helen De Mary |
| Mrs. S. A. Lewis | Miss Mattie Stoughton |
| Miss Flora James | Miss Dora Poinier |
| Miss Louisa Sherman | Miss Julia Ward |
| Miss Fannie Green | Miss Clara A. Knox |
| Miss Clara McGraw | Miss Lizzie Watson |
| Miss Alida Dickinson | Miss Lizzie Coombs |
| Miss Emma Wheeler | Miss Ella Coe |

GENTLEMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. G. Street | James Mason |
| Payne Fitts | J. W. Stearns, jr. |
| Frank Whitehouse | C. A. Street |
| R. Cunningham | Louis Burnham |
| Geo. L. Barber | Fred. Pratt |
| G. T. Biddeford | C. D. Peacock |
| Thos. B. Leckie | |

The first trial was an exhibition of speed by the ladies, distance twice around the enclosure, eight at a time. Of the first eight, Miss Wheeler of Wheaton was declared the winner, although another contestant came in ahead. The latter was ruled out, however, as she had not followed the instructions of the Committee to round the corner stakes outside instead of inside, and by going cross lots obtained a material advantage over the others. Of the second eight, Miss Ward was an easy winner, skating with great rapidity and with unusual strength and firmness, but lacking somewhat the grace of many of the other contestants. The final test was then between Miss Ward and Miss Wheeler, and was a beautiful exhibition of the graceful art. Miss Wheeler skated with consummate grace, making long and evenly measured strokes, swaying the whole body to each diagonal, with her eyes kept steadily upon the ice and making use of every advantage. The first time round she reserved herself, while Miss Ward struck out boldly and energetically, as straight as an arrow and almost as swift. She tripped occasionally, and made many false steps, but handsomely recovered herself. Miss Wheeler on the other hand was smooth and finished in every movement, never slipping, never making a false step, but keeping throughout a measured evenness and complete finish as perfect as the running of a watch. On the second round, Miss Wheeler put forth more effort, but not at the expense of grace, while Miss Ward dashed furiously ahead, somewhat at the sacrifice of the latter quality, coming in ahead by two or three feet, amidst the applause of the spectators.

Skating backward was the next test in which many of the ladies excelled. Miss Wheeler was equally graceful in this style of skating, and evidently superior to all. Miss Dickinson, in spite of a very unfavorable costume, displayed much elegance. Miss Ward was not so much at home as in skating forward, but still accomplished it very well. Miss Coe was also very graceful and soon became a favorite. Many of the others were not well practised. Cutting rings followed, in which Miss Wheeler was again superior, and Miss Dickinson second. Miss Ward got rapidly round the ring, but rather by keeping both feet upon the ice and "sculling," than by crossing the feet, the proper way of cutting the ring. The Committee then requested the ladies to exercise for five or ten minutes in any manner they preferred, and plain skating forward and backward, rings, spread-eagles, etc., ensued *ad libitum*. In all of these, Miss Wheeler invariably caught the eye by her grace. She was dressed in exquisite taste, wearing a black cap with red plume, a lightly fitting basque and short skirt, so that her movements were in no manner interfered with. Miss Dickinson would undoubtedly have skated to better advantage had it not been for her long dress, which sometimes impeded her. Still she attracted universal admiration. Her backward skating and whirls were admirable, and all her motions displayed care and study.

At the expiration of the time, the ladies were called to the stand and the Committee awarded the premiums as follows:

*First Premium* (blue ribbon) to Miss Emma Wheeler, of Wheaton.
*Second Premium* (red ribbon) to Miss Alida Dickinson.
*Third Premium* (white ribbon) to Miss Julia Ward.
*Fourth Premium* (yellow ribbon) to Miss Ella Coe.

Miss Wheeler, the winner of the first premium, is from Wheaton, and learned to skate by herself, without help or instruction. According to the conditions of the premium, she had the choice of a skate, and selected the Blondin pattern. The Agent in this city, we understand, has agreed to make a splendid silver-mounted pair, which shall be appropriate to the occasion, and will be handsomely engraved with an inscription. The skating of all the ladies was good, and we must especially notice little Miss Knox, who, for her age and size, displayed rare abilities. She promises to make one of the finest skaters in the city.

The contest between the gentlemen was exciting in the extreme, the more so that a large proportion of them were very evenly matched. As with the ladies, speed was the first test, four times around by fours. The contest was very close, with now one and now another ahead, and lots of tumbles, owing to the efforts of the contestants to get the inside track.

On the various trials, some of the best skating we have ever seen took place. Leckie's long and graceful strokes were particularly admired, but some unfortunate tumbles hindered him greatly. Mason displayed very handsome skating. Stearns was very graceful, and in our estimation the most graceful of all the gentlemen, but not quite so fast as Whitehouse, who seemed perfectly at home on his skates, and did some fine work. Peacock was also a rapid and graceful skater. The contest on speed upon the home stretch, narrowed down to Stearns and Whitehouse. They flew like arrows. Whitehouse was wary and took the inside of the stakes every time, but his advantage was only temporary. Stearns would swiftly shoot ahead, Whitehouse keeping the inside until on rounding the last quarter they were neck and neck, with but a few feet to go, when Stearns unfortunately stumbled and measured his length, leaving the field clear to Whitehouse, who came in first. Pratt, a little boy in comparison with the other skaters, deserves especial mention for his excellent skating against such heavy disadvantages.

In skating backwards Leckie was a favorite as well as Whitehouse, Stearns and Peacock, the latter especially deserving commendation for his handsome effort. In cutting rings, forward and backward, there was much evenness in the competition. The little Pratt accomplished it very artistically, crossing his feet with a measured uniformity, and lifting them clear from the ice at each stroke. Many of the others committed the radical error of not lifting their feet, but "sculling," a practice familiar to everybody, and very easily done.

The front roll or as it is sometimes called the Dutch roll, which is probably the most graceful of all methods of skating, and consists in turning each diagonal with a rolling sweep upon the outer edge of the skate, swaying the body at the same time, was accomplished most admirably by Leckie, and also by Peacock. In the double roll forward Biddeford excelled, and Stearns and Mason displayed great proficiency. In the double roll backward, the most difficult feat upon skates, Peacock displayed the care and attention he had devoted to skating, and accomplished the almost impossible motions with astonishing excellence. Little Pratt, to the wonder of everybody, although not equal to Peacock, still did it well. The others tried at it hard, and were next, but at a long distance. The last feat was spinning upon one foot a la top, and strange to say, little Pratt was the only one who could accomplish it. Peacock didn't attempt it. The others tried hard and ended in funny failures.

A free pass was then given to all the gentlemen to go in and do their handsomest, and for a few minutes the ice was the scene of splendid skating, each trying to outdo the other in impossible feats. Pigeon wings of every descriptions, spread eagles, forward and backward rolls, jumps and tumbles were promiscuously mixed up, and all were snarling up and disentangling, twisting and wreathing in graceful convolutions, and engraving upon the ice, curves which would have astonished Napier, when the Committee called the competitors to the stand and awarded the prizes, as follows:

*First Premium*—(blue ribbon) to C. D. Peacock.
*Second Premium*—(red ribbon) to Frederick Pratt.
*Third Premium*—(white ribbon) to Frank Whitehouse.
*Fourth Premium*—(yellow ribbon) to J. W. Stearns, jr.

The volunteer prize of a dozen *cartes de visite* to the poorest skater on the ice was the next on the tapis. Nobody seemed ambitious of claiming this distinction, except Gunnybags, who challenged Jenkins and everybody else. Jenkins declined the honor, and Gunnybags, coveting one prize, attempted the spinning, which of course resulted in an inglorious failure, and entitled him to the dozen Gunnybags in miniature. But, although the spinning attempt made him sit down, and roll over, and see stars, the Committee ignored his claim. He enters his protest, and challenges the whole Committee to spin with him for a purse of any amount of greenbacks, or postal currency, railroad tickets not to be spun for, unless they are the seven ride ones.

In making the awards, the Committee had a delicate task before them. There should, in reality, have been two set of premiums—one for plain and the other for fancy skating. As it was, everything had to be considered—both strength, activity, speed, grace and finish. There were many who excelled in one thing, but in no others; and many who, in plain skating alone, would have taken a prize. It is noticeable, however, that no prizes were awarded until every skater's abilities had been canvassed, and each man's excellencies in every department compared with the others. If we mistake not, every man upon the Committee was a practical skater, and two of them at least, Messrs. Goodman and Wood, among the very best in the whole city. We have no doubt their awards will give very general satisfaction.

Thus ended one of the most pleasant entertainments ever given in the city. We really hope to see many more of them. They are institutions to be encouraged, and will result in a largely increased stock of health, a splendid development of the muscle of Christianity and unalloyed, pure and innocent enjoyment to the young women and young men of the city.

To-day is devoted from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m. to the children, who will be admitted for the trifling fee of ten cents. The band will be in attendance, and another pleasant scene similar to that of last Saturday is expected.

LEGISLATION FOR CHICAGO.—Amongst the legislation which has been accomplished for Chicago during the present session of the Legislature, is the following: The City Charter has passed both Houses; the Firemen's Association bill has passed to a third reading. The bill incorporating the Chicago Dock Company passed the Senate. The capital is $1,000,000. John Young, of Montreal; Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and Messrs. Watson, Yoe and Dunham, of Chicago, are the incorporators. The bill provides for the erection of an immense warehouse for rolling freight. It will front the river, and have facilities for receiving all the freight from railroads and vessels.

The People's Horse Railway Company of Chicago passed the House yesterday. The incorporators are S. B. Walker and N. P. Iglehart. There is another People's Horse Railway Company, which bill also passed. The incorporators are H. K. Buell, L. H. Davis, J. K. Pollard, Jared Gage, and others.

The bill incorporating the Douglas Monument Association, also the bill extending town collectors' warrants of Chicago to the 15th of May have been approved by the Governor.

### The Gift Concert.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Some few days since, I noticed an advertisement in your paper, in relation to a "gift concert." At that time I supposed it was being gotten up for the benefit of the Great Western Band, and consequently purchased half a dozen tickets, and also induced several friends to buy. My attention was this morning called to an article in your local columns, that the Concert is in no way connected with the interests of the Great Western Band, but a matter of Messrs. Weber and Hilton's only. Now, who are Messrs. Weber and Hilton? I find no such firm in the directory. If they are responsible parties, let us know it. I, for one, have been sold two or three times before, and I now feel like becoming a wiser and a better man, if I have been sold in this matter. CASH.

[We are as ignorant as the writer of the above concerning the identity of the firm. We understand, however, that they have deposited heavy bonds with the City Comptroller for the fulfillment of their obligations.—EDS.]

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Yesterday afternoon a grey-headed old man was approached at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, by two men who proposed to furnish him with "green-backs" for his $900 in currency, and as they were strangers, proposed to him to hold as security until they should return (say five or ten minutes,) a check for $800 upon the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's bank. At last accounts, he still held the check, and was minus both currency and the green-backs. Of course the check is worthless.

☞ A few days since, in our notice of "Barnum's Self-Sewer," we gave his post office box 7744;—it should be 2744.

### Important Notice from the Federal Tax Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, INTERNAL REVENUE, 1st DISTRICT, ILLINOIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I am officially notified by Commissioner Boutwell that there has been no amendment of the Internal Revenue Law, such as have been published, and purporting to be an act of Congress, to the end of exempting from taxation all articles made or produced prior to September 1st, 1862. All goods, wares or merchandise made or manufactured prior to that date, but remaining in the producer's hands on or after said date, are liable to taxation the same as those produced since September 1st, 1862.

All parties detected in making their returns without including the value of all such articles sold, the same as required for those produced since September 1st, 1862, will be prosecuted as the law provides, and without any further notice than this being given.

Very respectfully, H. H. BRYANT,
Chief Assistant Assessor.

THE DORAN-CASEY ADULTERY CASE.—The case of Pierce Doran is probably familiar to most of our readers. He was arrested some time since, and tried on the charge of an assault upon his wife, with intent to kill. He was tried at the last term of the Recorder's Court and acquitted. While he was yet in jail he caused a warrant to be issued for Casey, who was tried and bound over. On Thursday, upon his complaint, his wife was arrested, charged with living in open adultery with Cornelius Casey. The case was concluded yesterday afternoon, before Justice Hoisington; John Quinn, Attorney for the People, and Wm. L. Cameron, for the defendant. The principal witness in the case was Bernard Doran, a bright, intelligent lad of thirteen, whose testimony was straight-forward and, we should judge, truthful, notwithstanding the rigid quibbling and severe cross-examination, by the Counsel for the defence. As his statement of the facts in the case were given in detail, as elicited in Casey's trial, it is needless to reproduce his testimony. John Butler of Thornton also testified, that he had known all the parties in question—that he had frequently seen Casey and Elizabeth Doran together, and, acting in the capacity of a constable, he had taken Casey with a warrant at Doran's house, where he found him in bed at midday, during Casey's absence. That while Doran was away he had frequently seen him come from Mrs. Doran's house, early in the morning, and go to his own door and knock, to wake his children up, that he might get in.

From the facts elicited during the trial, there can be no further doubt but that the parties are guilty of the charge. Mrs. Doran was bound over for her appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

BURGLARIES.—Emboldened and encouraged by the leniency towards their accessories, of late, the burglars and robbers have again commenced their operations. The house of Mrs. Noah Sturtevant, corner of Halsted and Adams street, was broken into on Thursday night, and two coats, a vest and pair of boots stolen. The case was reported at the Central Police Station, and the burglar was a few hours afterwards arrested by officer McCauley, and the property all recovered.

The same night, the house of Chas. J. Gilbert, 12 Aberdeen street, was entered, but the family being aroused, alarmed the burglar, and he eloped.

The bakery of Geo. W. Paige, 254 Madison street, was entered the same night. Mr. Paige had locked the door inside, and tied the key to the door handle to prevent its being turned by the burglars' nippers. Failing to gain an entrance at the door they broke a pane of glass, and one of them entered through the window. They were heard by the family above, and left before Mr. Paige could get his hands upon them, or even get a shot at them. They did not succeed in stealing anything of value.

A THREE HANDED GAME.—Yesterday afternoon, Barney O'Reilly applied at the bar of a saloon on Clark street near Randolph, for a glass of liquor. Constable Jennings insisted that he was already too drunk to have any more liquor, whereupon Barney struck Jennings, and a scuffle ensued, in which constable Comfort lent a hand, as a peace party. Jennings caused Barney O'Reilly to be arrested, and his trial is set for this morning at 8 o'clock, before Justice Hoisington. O'Reilly has sworn out writs for the two constables, Jennings and Comfort.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, the foreman in the rendering department of Gelpcke & Thorne's establishment, on 18th street, fell into a tank of boiling lard, and was horribly scalded. Dr. Newkirk, his physician, thinks he will probably recover.

"VALENTINES."—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are selling their stock of nice Valentines at half the old retail prices. The cheapest in town.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Tobacco users can keep their teeth and gums in order, by using Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. Sold by Druggists and Dentists generally.

KERR PAPERS.—The second series of these humorous sketches are received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

TO SKATERS.—Professionals, amateurs and beginners all join in the unqualified praise of the Buffalo Patent Ankle-Supporting Skate. Says one: "I have skated for years, but never fully appreciated the luxury until I used your Skates." Another: "I have sold a fine pair of skates to purchase yours; it was too much like work to use them; with yours I can enjoy myself any length of time without the least fatigue." Another: "My wife is learning to skate upon your skates, and only a second evening finds herself as proficient as those of her lady friends who have skated two seasons upon other skates." Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. Johnson, agent for the Northwest, corner of State and Randolph streets, up stairs. fe9-6t

☞ One hundred thousand Planters, TRIBUNE readers and their neighbors, want the White or Gray Willow—a good thing, and will pay two or three prices, or get spurious or both, buying of irresponsible pedlars. Also, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Packing carefully done. Clubs win!

Send two red stamps for postage on our Catalogues and Willow Circular.

Post yourself, and then *order direct*—trees and all together. F. K. PHOENIX,
fe3-z681-1m-d&w Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

**Revolvers! Revolvers!**

Colt's, Smith's and Wesson's, and all best makers, at wholesale and retail, at Geo. T. Abbeys, 186 Lake street, agent for Haward's powder. fe11-6t

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1863.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 155¾, but at the close it had fallen to 155. Our dealers were paying 154 at the close. Old Demand Notes were taken here at 152, and in New York at 154—being only about ½ per cent. under Gold. Silver is 35@40 premium, according to size. Small Treasury notes are getting scarce and command ½ premium. Exchange is plenty at par buying; 1-10 selling.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: The gold market was characterized by the usual fluctuations at New York, yesterday, and closed ½@1 per cent. lower than on Wednesday. Our dispatches give the quotations at the second board at 54¾ opening, then declining to 53¾, and closing weak at 54¼. Dealers here bought at 51@52, paying the higher figure for round sums. Silver is still quoted at 35@40, and old Treasury notes at 50.

Currency is reported close, but notwithstanding this, on such paper as the banks approve of, loans can be obtained easily enough at 7 per cent. Exchange was rather firmer, but our former quotations are still applicable to the market, viz: par buying, and ¼@⅜ per cent. prem. selling.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.—We have received advance sheets of the Report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year ending 31st December, 1862. There has been a gain in traffic of $646,313.64, with a slight decrease in working expenses. The working expenses were 46 per cent. The trains have run 2,561,192 miles, and the total expenses are $1,615,256.04, or 63 cents per mile. The receipts on capital during the year were $960,265. The total revenue is $1,870,723.42, which, after providing for the coupons, and for 4 per cent. on the full paid shares, leaves a balance of $465,895.39; these two balances make up $935,-229.63 of cash in the hands of the Treasurers at New York and Chicago.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 1862.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From traffic | $1,600,570.84 | |
| From interest and free lands | 270,152.58 | $1,870,723.42 |
| Applied to interest on construction bonds | 1,008,987.50 | |
| Interest on optional and 8 per cent. bonds | 28,722.18 | |
| Premium exchange on sterling coupons | 9,586.73 | |
| Four per cent. on full paid shares | 357,539.63 | $1,404,828.03 |
| Balance | | $465,895.39 |

It will be seen from the above figures, that the debt, the source of so much trouble heretofore, will be under control in the future.

The sales of land in 1862 amount to $989,975.06, the collections were $575,771.71; of this, $99,782.54 was collected in December. During 1861 and 1862, a period of great depression in prices, the Company received upwards of 3,600,000 bushels of grain. The first year the corn was shipped through to New York, and partly to England. The estimate of loss—stated in the accounts that year to be $56,-481.77—fell short of the actual loss (chiefly on account of shipments abroad ($72,597.96. This excess was made good by the board, on the proceeds of some of the Company's Sinking bonds in London, which were paid into the Sinking Fund at par. The loss on grain last year was $33,303.29.

The dividend of 2 ₩ cent. declared on all the shares and cancelled bond scrip, payable 2d February, appropriates $371,733.60 from the $465,895.39 to credit of revenue. The construction of five hundred freight cars is in progress; this number will be completed at the company's shops by the 1st of June. It is proposed to build six locomotives this year.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

| | | Dr. |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent expenditures | | $37,175,671.34 |
| Interest Account | $6,293,191.25 | |
| Less avail of Interest Fund | 1,970,723.42 | 4,322,470.83 |
| Working Stock of Supplies | | 616,193.56 |
| Miscellaneous Assets, New York | 445,583.36 | |
| Miscellaneous Assets, Chicago | 114,169.38 | 559,751.74 |
| Cash Assets, N. Y. | 869,952.12 | |
| Cash Assets, Chicago | 65,977.51 | 935,929.63 |
| Canceled Bonds Scrip Dividends of Oct., 1858, and Jan., 1869 | | 1,772,970.00 |
| Total | | $36,071,630.00 |
| | | Cr. |
| Capital Stock | | $16,824,300.00 |
| Canceled Bonds Scrip | | 1,772,970.00 |
| Funded Debt— | | |
| Construction Bonds due April 1, 1875, 7 ₩ cent | $11,619,500.00 | |
| Construction Bonds due April 1, 1875, 6 ₩ cent | 3,104,000.00 | |
| Optional Right B'ds due Feb. 26, 1868 | 33,000.00 | |
| 8 ₩ cent Bonds due March 1, 1865 | 304,000.00 | 15,060,500.00 |
| Construction Bonds canceled by Land Department Collections | | 2,276,500.00 |
| Free Land Bonds canceled by Land Department Collections to June 1, 1859 | | 138,000.00 |
| Total | | $36,071,630.00 |

RECEIPTS FROM OPERATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $919,437.71 |
| Freight | 1,808,998.68 |
| Extra Baggage | 1,324.98 |
| Mails | 78,300.00 |
| Express | 26,476.73 |
| Rents | 8,413.30 |
| Rent of Property | 62,736.43 |
| Rent of Engines and Cars | 8,171.03 |
| Storage and Dockage | 247.96 |
| Total | $2,907,148.04 |
| Earnings over P. & O. R. R. | 63,366.87 |
| For Transportation of Troops | 410,278.80 |
| Army Freight | 65,035.17 |
| Total | $3,446,828.88 |

### New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks dull but firmer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & R. I. | 91¼ | A. & T. H. | 33¾ |
| Chi. B. & Quincy | 108 | Buf. & Erie 1st bd. | 106 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 18 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 105¼ |
| Tol. & W. | 57 | do 3d | 85 |
| Gal. & Chi. | 92½ | North Carl. 6s | 75 |
| Cleve. & P. | 60½ | Kentucky 5s | 100½ |
| Clev. Col. & Cin. | 158 | Ill. coup. bonds | 107 |
| Ill. Cen. scrip | 90½ | Missouri 6s | 66¼ |
| Mich. Sou. gtd. | 105½ | Tenn. 6s | 63¾ |
| Mich. South | 58½ | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s coup | 98½@97 | One year cert | 95½ |
| Tres 7 3-10s | 102½@103 | | |

MONEY MARKET—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer at 168@170 for merchants', and 171@171½ for bankers' bills.

Gold firmer—opening at 55¾, declining to 55, and closing firm at 55⅛@55¼.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour. brls. | Wheat. bu. | Corn. bu. | Oats. bu. | Rye. bu. | Bri'y. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 947 | 5795 | 5000 | 16696 | 1798 | 1546 |
| R I R R | 385 | 1410 | 7010 | 2000 | 700 | .... |
| Ill C R R | .... | 4450 | 1950 | 100 | .... | .... |
| C B & Q R R | 410 | 3860 | 28025 | 3800 | 3750 | .... |
| N W R R | 213 | 2474 | .... | 5500 | .... | 2151 |
| A & St L R R | .... | 1534 | 11979 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 1955 | 19303 | 57954 | 20906 | 6178 | 3697 |

| | Grass Seed. lbs. | Lard. lbs. | Tallow. lbs. | Live Hogs. No. | Beef C'tle. No. | Drs'd Hogs. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 30310 | .... | .... | 420 | 168 | 900 |
| R I R R | .... | .... | .... | 648 | 410 | 798 |
| Ill C R R | 6300 | 16300 | .... | 400 | 192 | 138 |
| C B & Q R R | 19640 | 60816 | 3747 | 3180 | 272 | 573 |
| N W R R | 5890 | .... | .... | 350 | 102 | 687 |
| A & St L R R | 1490 | .... | .... | 104 | .... | 50 |
| Total | 63630 | 77116 | 3747 | 5102 | 1144 | 3096 |

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets, consequent upon the advance of 1¼c per cent. on gold, were firm and buoyant, and prices of nearly all descriptions of produce ruled higher.

There was no material change in the market for Provisions. There was nothing doing in Mess Pork. Lard was in active demand, with sales of 3,800 tcs at 9¾c for city and country kettle and steam-rendered. Bulk Meats were quiet, with sales of 1,000 pcs dry salted Shoulders at 3½c loose. Pickled Hams were in fair request, with sales at 6½c.

The receipts of Hogs were 8,198, of which 3,096 were dressed, for which there was an active demand, and the market was firm at an advance of 5@10c.

Live Hogs were in fair supply—about 5,000. There was no new features in the market. The sales foot up some 4,500, at a range of $2.80@4.55—the bulk of the sales being at $3.80@4.00.

Beef Cattle were in active demand both by Government contractors and shippers at yesterday's prices. The sales foot up some 500 head at a range of $2.90@3.65 for good to extra shipping beeves.

Flour was in good demand, but the extreme views of holders limited transactions. The sales foot up some 1,500 brls at $7.00 for white winters; $6.00 for spring extras, and $4.00@4.20 for spring supers.

There was a good speculative demand for Wheat, and the market advanced 1@1½c on No 1 Spring, and 2½@3c on No 2 Spring and winter grades, with sales of about 52,000 bu at $1.23@1.24 for No 2 Red; $1.20@1.20½c for No 1 Spring; $1.04@1.08 for No 2 Spring; $1.06 for Rejected Red and 88@89c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was in active speculative demand, and we note an advance of 1@2c per bu, with sales of 143,000 bu at 51@52¾c for Mixed; 44@45c for Rejected and 45@46 for New Corn.

Oats were in good shipping and speculative demand, and the market advanced 1@1½c per bu, with sales at 57@59c for No 1 and 54c for Rejected in store.

Rye was steady and firm at 83c. Barley was quiet and unchanged. Highwines were sold at 48@48½c. Seeds were moderately active, but unchanged—with sales of Timothy at $2.35@2.40, and Clover at $7.25. Dried Apples are in active demand and firm. There is but a light supply of prime on the market. Hides steady. Cooperage dull and easier.

### Milwaukee Hog and Provision Market

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The market for dressed hogs was a shade firmer. About 1,000 were sold in the forenoon at $4.10@4.60 dividing on 200 lbs. On 'Change we heard $4.10@4.65 offered for heavy lots, and the forenoon prices for ordinary lots. Receipts for 24 hours, 1,110—all dressed.

The receipts of hogs thus far for the present season are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Of dressed hogs, No. | 105,389 |
| Of live hogs, No. | 46,895 |
| Total | 152,284 |

Buyers were again canvassing the provision market, and sales included 300 brls prime mess pork at $11.00, and 100 trcs prime tallow at 10c, the latter city rendered. On mess pork there was some difference between the views of packers and buyers. The former were asking $13.50 for city brands, while $13.25 was the best price offered. Prime lard was held at 9¾@9½c, offered in tierces.

### Philadelphia Provision Market—Feb. 12.

There has been rather more doing in barreled meats, and old mess pork has been taken to some extent at $14.75@15.00, mostly at $14.75 per brl. New is held $16.00@16.50, and mess beef at $13.00@15.00 per brl. The demand is mostly to supply the government. Dressed hogs are better, and quoted at $6.50@7.25 the 100 lbs. In bacon there is not much movement. Hams are quoted at 9@11c, and shoulders at 6¼@6½c. Of green meats the sales are also limited at 7¼@8c for hams in salt, 8¼@9c in pickle, and shoulders at 5¼@5½c in salt. Nothing doing in Sides. Lard is firm and selling moderately at 10@10½c for brls and tierces. Country packed ranges at 9@9½c.

### Dressed Hogs in Albany—Feb. 12.

The changeable and decidedly unfavorable weather has depressed the market for dressed hogs, and for the past three days the supplies have accumulated at the depot. The attendance of buyers have been limited, both in the city and from the East, and the sales since Monday to city packers have been confined to a few persons, and only to a limited extent. This morning the market opened dull, and during the day the transactions have been unimportant. Western may be quoted nominally at $6.00@6.37¼, stale state $6.25@6.50, and fresh state $6.50@6.75.

### New York Seed Market—Feb. 11.

Seeds were quiet to-day, including clover, at prices ranging from 11¼@11¾ ₩ lb; rough flax at $3.00@3.12½c; Calcutta linseed at $3.90; Timothy at $2.75@3.00 per bushel.

### St. Louis Oat Market—Feb. 12.

Demand more active, and market firmer, with sales of 2,250 sks and 10,000 bu in store, and two lots of 5,000 bu, each to arrive, at 90c, and 60,000 bushels in store in Chicago at 60c, and a winter's storage.

### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 10.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The receipts are larger than any reported since the middle of December, but coming as they do after a succession of light weeks, the market has stood up with a good degree of strength. Of the number marketed during the week, 500 referred to in our last report came in and were sold on Friday; 406 head were received, direct, by wholesale butchers, and 4,300 were in the Forty-fourth street yards.

With about 3,800 cattle in the yards on Monday morning, trade opened briskly and droves were rapidly closed out at a trifle reduction from the prices of last week, but with further receipts sales were made less easily, and in the afternoon prices were fully 25 and 50c ₩ 100 lb lower.

On Tuesday morning there was plenty of sellers, and trade was less brisk, even at prices $5.00 ₩ head lower than the rates of Monday morning; the cattle were closed out, however, at about our quotations. A few choice cattle brought high prices as they were scarce.

Some droves were left at Buffalo for want of cars.

Of the cattle sold in Albany, most were bought by New York speculators.

We quote:

BEEF CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premium qualities, ₩ cwt | $11.00@11.50 |
| Prime do. ₩ cwt | 10.00@10.50 |
| Medium to good qualities, ₩ cwt | 8.50@9.50 |
| Poor do ₩ cwt | 7.00@7.50 |
| General selling prices, ₩ cwt | 8.00@9.50 |
| Average, ₩ cwt | 8.50@9.00 |

HOGS

Are in good demand at higher rates, the supply being hardly equal to the wants of the packers, the market closing steady at our figures.

We quote:

| | Live Hogs. | Dressed. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy prime corn fed | 5¾@5⅞ | 6¾@6⅞ |
| Light do | 5¼@5½ | 6¼@6⅝ |
| Heavy still-fed | 4¾@5¼ | 5¾@6¼ |
| Light do | 4½@5 | 5½@6 |

### New York Hide Market—Feb. 12.

The market was quiet to-day, after some considerable activity. The late sales are 1,000 Metamoros, at 28c, cash; 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 31c, cash; 3,000 country and city slaughters at 10¾@10¾c, cash; 500 Mexicans at 29c, rejecting damaged; 500 wet salted, 200 dry New Orleans, and

"We make no change in our quotations since the 1st inst., the transactions have been rather less than usual for the same period. A greater activity in wet salted has prevailed than in dry. Exchange has shown a tendency toward some decline, which has checked the speculative movement noticed for some time past. The stock and receipts are both comparatively small, which keeps holders pretty firm in their views. Ohio is now remarkably quiet, compared with its previous activity, though a fair demand for small lots of common hides exists."

### Seeds in Philadelphia—Feb. 12.

The demand for cloverseed has fallen off and prices are nominally unchanged, with a small business to note at $6.50@7.25 ₩ bu, the latter for prime. Timothy is wanted at $2.50@2.75, and flaxseed at $3.30@3.35 ₩ bu, and very little of either offering. Calcutta linseed has been sold at $2.80 in Boston.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market inactive and without quotable change. Sales were:—3,800 tierces Lard (kettle and steam rendered) at 9¾c; 74 tcs sugar pickled Hams at 6½c; 100 brls do at 6½c; 1,000 pcs dry salted shoulders at 3½c loose.

BUTTER—In fair demand at 15@17c for good to prime.

TALLOW—Nominal at 10c—holders being very firm in their views.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,096. Market active and 5@10c better. Sales were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 averaging | 223 | | | 4.90 |
| 76 all under | 200 | | | 4.90 |
| 250 dividing on | 200 lbs at | $4.20 | and | 4.85 |
| 56 | 210 | 4.20 | and | 4.85 |
| 300 | 200 | 4.17½ | and | 4.80 |
| 180 | 200 | 4.20 | and | 4.75 |
| 20 | 200 | 4.17½ | and | 4.80 |
| 200 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 33 | 270 | 4.15 | and | 4.75 |
| 43 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 14 | 100 | 4.15 | and | 4.75 |
| 47 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 94 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 18 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 53 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.85 |
| 15 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 700 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 30 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 64 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.85 |
| 608 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.75 |
| 43 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 125 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 205 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.85 |
| 39 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.85 |
| 49 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.75 |
| 20 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |
| 47 | 200 | 4.15 | and | 4.80 |

FLOUR—Received, 1,955 brls. Market moderately active and 10@15c better. Sales were: 200 brls White Winter at $7.00; 1,000 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" choice spring extra at $6.00 (to arrive;) 100 brls "Cedar Falls" do at $6.00; 81 brls Unsound Spring Extra at $5.00; 30 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls "Henderson Mills" spring super at $4.20; 22 brls super at $4.00 del.

WHEAT—Received, 19,303 bu. Market advanced 1@3c. Sales were: WINTER—12,000 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.23; 6,000 bu do at $1.24; 2,400 bu Rejected Red at $1.06. SPRING—4,000 bu No 1 Spring (M. & S.) at $1.20½; 2,000 bu do (M. & S.) at $1.20½; 16,000 bu do in lots at $1.20; 400 bu No 2 Spring (F. & T.) at $1.04; 400 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at $1.06½; 7,000 bu do (A. D.; H. W.; M. & A.) at $1.07; 6,000 bu do (M. & A.) at $1.07½; 7,000 bu do (A. D.; M. & S—New,) at $1.08; 12,000 bu Rejected Spring at 88c; 8,000 bu do at 89c.

CORN—Received, 57,954 bu. Market 1@2c better. Sales were: 8,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 51c; 12,000 bu do at 51½c; 3,000 bu do at 51¾c; 8,000 bu do at 52c; 4,000 bu do at 52½c; 5,000 bu do at 52¾c; 3,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 44c; 5,700 bu do at 45c; NEW CORN—6,000 bu at 45c; 9,000 bu do at 46c.

OATS—Received, 20,906 bu. Market improved 1@1½c. Sales were: 2,000 bu No 1 in store at 57c; 14,000 bu do at 58c; 10,000 bu do at 58½c; 5,000 bu at 59c; 7,000 bu do at 60c f. o. s.; 2,000 bu Rejected at 54c; 500 bu in bags at 59c on track.

RYE—Received, 6,178 bu. Market firm. Sales: 2,000 bu No 1 in store at 83c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,697 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales, 400 bu No 2 at $1.15 del.

SEEDS—Market moderately active. Sales were: 18 bags Timothy at $2.40; 31 bags do at $2.30; 285 bags at $2.35; 8 bags Clover at $7.25.

HIGHWINES—Sales, 300 brls at 48c; 500 brls at 48½c.

DRIED APPLES—Active and firm. Sales were, 100 brls Eastern at 6½c.

COOPERAGE—Dull and easier. Sales were, 50 Pork Barrels at $1.05 del; and 50 Lard Tierces at $1.25 del.

SALT—Quiet. Sales 100 sacks Turk's Island (284 lbs) at $2.25.

EGGS—Dull and lower, with sales of 15 brls at 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz $1.50@1.75. Turkeys ₩ lb 5@6c.

HIDES—There is no essential change in the market. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Flint | 17½@18 |
| Dry Salted | 15 @15½ |
| Green Cured Hides | 8½@ 9 |
| Green Country | @ 8 |
| Calf and Kip Skins | 11@12 |
| Fresh Pelts | $1.50@2.00 |

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market steady. Sales were:

Taft sold Daily 14 head good government beeves averaging 1,493 lbs at $3.12½.

Salisbury sold Hughes 14 head fair grade steers, averaging 1,240 lbs at $3.06.

Mundle sold Cochrane 14 head common grade, averaging 1,160 lbs at $2.90.

Lott sold Palmer 100 head extra shipping state steers, from Bloomington, McLean Co., averaging 1,384 lbs at $3.90.

Reid sold Bowland 29 choice Iowa shipping beeves, averaging 1,334 lbs at 3.50.

Bowland bought 14 head choice shipping beeves, averaging 1,400 lbs at $3.50.

Orton sold Bowland 64 head extra Iowa shipping steers, averaging 1,360 lbs at $3.65.

Jacob Frye sold Bowland 18 head choice shipping steers, averaging 1,375 lbs at $3.40.

HOGS—Market steady and without essential change. Sales were:

| Hogs. | Avg. | Price. | Hogs. | Avg. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 291 | 379 | $4.55 | 190 | 237 | $3.90 |
| 51 | 360 | 4.55 | 193 | 211 | 3.75 |
| 63 | 290 | 4.00 | 49 | 184 | 3.50 |
| 72 | 253 | 3.97½ | 63 | 226 | 3.50 |
| 32 | 237 | 3.80 | 109 | 158 | 2.80 |
| 150 | 240 | 3.90 | 110 | 77 | 2.25 |
| 135 | 216 | 3.80 | | | |

### Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1863.

PROVISIONS—There was no inquiry for barrelled or bulk meats worthy of note, but the feeling on the part of holders was firm, and none were disposed to make concessions.

LARD—Was in demand at 9½c and this was paid for country. City is held at 10c.

WHISKY—Market heavy and prices feebly sustained. Sales 200 brls at 34c.

OATS—In demand at 70c in bulk, and 80c including bags.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—More active and 5@10c better. $7.30 for extra state; $7.75@7.60 for choice do; $8.35@8.85 for super western; $7.60@7.75 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.80@9.25 for trade brands. No sellers at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Less doing and market more steady. Sales 3,500 brls at 35@35½—chiefly 35@36c—for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat more active and 1@2c better. Chicago spring at $1.35@1.55; Milwaukee club $1.56@1.61; winter red western $1.63@1.68. Corn a shade firmer with prices unchanged. Oats steady at 72@76c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firm, but closed quiet and a shade easier at $14.50@14.75 for old mess; $11.50@13.75 for old and new prime; $15.20@15.25@17.00 for new prime mess, including 300 brls new mess for June at $16.50. Beef steady. Dressed hogs a shade firmer. Sales at 6¼@6¾c. Western bacon sides firm with a fair demand. Lard a shade firmer at 10½@11¼c, including 800 brls to arrive at 10¾c for No. 1.

### Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER AETNA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28, 1863.

COTTON—Quiet and weak, and prices rather favored buyers. Sales of Monday and Tuesday were 8,000 bales—half for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athy & Co., report flour slow and a shade easier. Sales at 22s @28s ₩ brl. Wheat in active demand at last week's rates. Red western 9s 2d@9s 10d; southern 9s 10d@9s 11d; white western 10s@11s; southern 11s@12s ₩ 100 lbs. Corn dull—33s 6d easier; mixed 29s 6d@30s ₩ 40 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef and pork quiet but steady. Bacon dull and still declining. Lard steady at 37s 6d@39s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—BREADSTUFFS—Dull, but prices unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugars steady. Coffee firm. Tea firm and in good demand.

MONEY MARKET.—There were again large withdrawals of gold from the bank, leading to the belief that a further advance in the rate of discount was not improbable. The funds were unfavorably affected by these withdrawals, and consols on the 28th declined ¼ per cent., closing at 92¼@92⅜. There was an active demand for money at 4 per cent.

LATEST.—QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—(Telegraphed) Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day, 6,000 bales. Market irregular and easier. Provisions generally steady. Lard firmer. Produce steady and quiet. Consols 92¼@92⅜; Ill. Cen. 41@40½ discount.

### MARRIED.

At Burlington, Wis., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by the Rev. Eli Lee, ALEXANDER H. GUNN, of Chicago, and EMILY A. DYER, of the former place.

### DIED.

February 12th, 1863, MATTIE, infant daughter of Samuel B. and the late Martha A. Rice.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, from 21 N. Curtis street, at 2½ o'clock.

At the residence of her son, P. E. Merrihew, at Hyde Park, Feb. 12th, CATHARINE MERRIHEW, aged 81 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

On Friday morning, Feb. 13th, JULIA, aged 2 years, youngest child of Wm. L. and Fanny E. Greenleaf.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Lake View, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

### Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET. | | |
| Detroit & N. Y. Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | †6:45 p. m. | ‡10:05 a. m. |
| MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE. | | |
| Morning Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | †6:45 p. m. | ‡10:05 a. m. |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE. | | |
| Mail | *5:00 a. m. | *11:00 p. m. |
| New York Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †7:00 p. m. | ‡10:00 a. m. |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE. | | |
| Mail | *5:00 a. m. | *11:00 p. m. |
| Express via Adrian | †7:00 p. m. | ‡10:00 a. m. |
| CINCINNATI AIR LINE. | | |
| Mail Train | *7:00 a. m. | *10:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | *6:30 p. m. | ‡8:30 a. m. |
| PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO. | | |
| Day Passenger | *7:00 a. m. | *10:30 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †6:30 p. m. | ‡10:00 a. m. |
| Valparaiso Accom'n | *3:40 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL. | | |
| Day Passenger | *8:30 a. m. | *9:45 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †6:45 p. m. | ‡7:50 a. m. |
| Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only) | 4:00 p. m. | |
| Hyde Park Train | *6:40 a. m. | *8:00 a. m. |
| " | *12:00 m. | *1:35 p. m. |
| " | *4:00 p. m. | *7:15 p. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. | | |
| Mail Passenger | *9:00 a. m. | *9:10 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †9:30 p. m. | ‡5:45 a. m. |
| Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation | *4:00 p. m. | *9.50 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | *10:40 a. m. | *5:00 p. m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | *4:30 p. m. | *10:15 a. m. |
| Night Express | *11:15 p. m. | ‡5:45 a. m. |
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | *10:45 a. m. | *5:50 p. m. |
| Night Express | *11:00 p. m. | ‡5:45 a. m. |
| Accommodation | *3:40 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. | | |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:40 a. m. | 5:00 a. m. |
| Fulton Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | 4:20 p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 3:00 p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | 3:45 p. m. |
| Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line | 4:00 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Geneva | 5:30 p. m. | 8:50 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. | | |
| Express | *11:30 a. m. | *4:45 p. m. |
| Night Accommodation | *11:30 p. m. | *5:45 a. m. |
| Waukegan " | *5:00 p. m. | *8:30 a. m. |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.


## Wants.

WANTED—Wet Nurse.—Apply at 349 West Randolph street. fe13-z63-1t

WANTED—A good Cook, (Man preferred.) Apply at Restaurant No. 120 South Clark street. fe13-z64-3t

WANTED—Situations as Engineer and Lard Renderer, by two young men well acquainted with the business. Good references given. Address "D B S," Chicago P. O. fe13-z61-3t

WANTED—To exchange 160 acres of land in Iowa, or some lots south of this city (title perfect), for horse and buggy, and any amount of furniture for a house of some 8 rooms; also, a piano. Address P. O. Box 674. fe13-z8-1w

WANTED—A good second-hand two-flue Boiler, 44 to 48 inches diameter, 20 to 28 feet long. Any one having such for sale cheap, for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing P. BONNELL, Buchanan, Berrien county, Mich. fe13-z67-1w

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper by a gentleman of experience. Will commence on moderate salary. Address Post Office Box 2299. fe13-z49-3t

WANTED—Copy of Illinois Reports; also, other second-hand Law Books. Address "C," Box 3234, Chicago, with list of goods and prices for cash. fe13-z43-3t

WANTED—By a young man who can give good city references, a situation in any business where he can make himself useful. Has had some experience in the grocery business. Writes a fair hand and is not afraid to work. A line addressed to "W A D," at Tribune Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—To Young Ladies. Agents in every city and town throughout the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin, for an entirely new, healthy, and lady-like employment, which will return

From $2.00 to $5.00 a Day

Clear of all expenses. It is so easy of attainment that it can be thoroughly understood in ten minutes. By enclosing fifty cents to the undersigned, complete samples of the work and all necessary instructions will be sent by return mail. Address Mrs. R. W. STEWART, Box 1070, Chicago, Ill. fe13-z31-6t

WANTED—A cheap Platform Scale. Also, a Truck. All second-hand. Address P. O. Box 4313. fe13-z966-3t

WANTED—A young man about sixteen years of age, to learn the art of Engraving on Wood. Apply at the office of BOND & CHANDLER, 41 Clark street. fe13-z973-3t

WANTED—A small two story house, pleasantly located on the South side, between Randolph and Adams street. Please address P. O. Box 2215, stating rent, location, &c. fe13-z971-3t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse.—Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M., to Dr. A. E. SMALL, Room 3, at 124 Clark street. fe13-z968-3t

WANTED—A house, within 15 minutes' walk of the Central Depot, with gas and water, either on North or South Side. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Address "M," Box 5835. fe13-z960-3t

WANTED—To Purchase—Two one or two-story dwellings, one in the North and one in the South Divisions, not over twenty two feet wide, and in good condition for moving. Address, giving price and location, to "R S," Tribune Office. fe13-z959-3t

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or Corresponding Clerk, by a young man who has had over ten years experience; is of steady habits and attentive to the interest of his employers. Refers to former employers in this city. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," Box 1543. fe13-z957-3t

WANTED—To Rent, within one mile of South Water street, a dwelling house, containing from four to six rooms, in a good neighborhood, for which the rent can be paid quarterly in advance. Address, stating location and rent, to "J W," Tribune Office. fe13-z956-3t

WANTED—Building Lot for Cash, on North or South Side, East of Clark street and in a good neighborhood, about 50 feet front and not less than 100 feet deep. Address, stating price, P. O. Box 3149. fe13-z966-3t

WANTED.—An experienced business man wishes a situation with a first-class wholesale grocery house, as salesman, book-keeper or traveller. Has a good acquaintance with country trade, and can give the best of city references as to integrity, business capacity, and devotion to employer's interests. Address W. J. DAVIS, P. O. Box 966, Chicago. fe13-z965-1w

WANTED—To sell cheap for cash, or to exchange for city property drugs, dry goods, groceries, or other good personal property, 900 acres of good land in Upper Canada. This land is well timbered with beech, maple, &c., and is in a good locality. For particulars address "FIDE," P. O. Box 760, or apply at office of Messrs. FITCH & HAYES, Attorneys, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. fe12-z978-1w

WANTED.—Agents to sell to Soldiers, Sutlers and Everybody, Clark's Negative Note Paper, Patent Designed, used without pen, ink or pencil. Designed for the army, or where ink is not convenient. Retail price for package, 25 cents. Clark's Indelible Pencils—30 cents. Magic Currency Holders, the latest and best assortment in the city. Negative Note Paper and Pencil sent by mail on receipt of Retail Price. Box 4422. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. fe13-z963-1m

WANTED—Newspaper Partner, to take a third interest in an old established, well paying Newspaper, Job Printing, and Binding establishment, in a thriving town. Refer to G. H. & L. LAFLIN, Paper Dealers, Chicago. fe11-z862-3w

WANTED—100 good Choppers, to make Railroad Ties. Apply to WILLIAM A. SPAULDING, at the Michigan Central Depot, or to OTO & CANDA, St. Joseph, Michigan. fe10-z808-2w

WANTED—A Lady or Gentleman in every town and village of the United States, to engage in a very pleasant and useful occupation. It is something new, and no humbug. From $3 to $8 a day can be made with ease. Inclose three cents for circular. Address "H P," P. O. Box 1283, Chicago, Ill. fe10-z832-2w

WANTED—A cheap business DESK, with pigeon holes, places for account books, &c., fitted to stand on a counter. Also—Two business desks on legs, with drawers, pigeon holes, &c. Also—Two show cases—one upright, narrow at base, and one flat, with drawers; from 3 to 4 feet high, and from 3 to 4 feet long. Also, one double desk, both to stand on counter. All second-hand and for country stores. Address "Country Merchant," care of Adams House, Chicago. fe10-z885-1w

WANTED—To Rent.—A furnished Room on Michigan or Wabash avenue, North of Jackson street. Address Box 1982. fe9-z861-1w

WANTED—To sell to Chicago Coal dealers, A GOOD QUALITY OF ILLINOIS COAL, delivered by Railroad or by Canal, in shipping seasons, in quantities to suit. Orders filled at fair rates. Address E. H. HURLBUT, Sparland, Ills. fe7-z824-2w

WANTED—Agents! Agents!! Something New, Useful and Saleable. Saves three times their cost. NECESSITIES in every family. INDISPENSABLE to every person. For circulars and terms inclose stamp. "AGENTS' INVENTORS' DEPOT." RICE & CO., near P. O. fe2-z666-3w

WANTED—A Great Bargain. Wanted $100,000 in good Real Estate and $150,000 in Greenbacks in exchange for well selected stocks of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, &c. This is a rare chance. Address A. J. DANIELS, Post Office Box 173, Chicago, or call at 34 South Water street. fe4-z737-1m

WANTED—Agents in every county, city and town in the State of Illinois, to sell an article necessary in every household, store and office, and of practical utility and economy. Energetic agents can realise from $3 to $5 per day. Very small capital required. Address Post Office Box ..., Chicago, or apply to ..., Custom House Place, third door from the Post Office. ja31-z601-1m

WANTED. RAGS FOR CASH. The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 14 Lasalle street. GILBERT & PALMER. ja29-z547-1m

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 4751, or 196 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-z465-1m

WANTED—I wish to purchase a first class Retail Grocery. Those wishing to sell will state amount of groceries on hand, averaged sales per day, amount of rent, number of street, and distance from Court House. CASH DOWN. R. C. SMITH, Rochester, N. Y. ja24-z381-1m

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers: no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. Inks superceeded. Samples and prices of each sent on receipt of thirty cents to E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 36. ja16-z163-6w

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or, The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. Published in pamphlet form. Retail 25 cents. Five to ten dollars a day can be made selling this book. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4422. ja24-z383-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Apply for territory to [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box [illegible] ap28-p539-1y

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making. $15 per day easy. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark-st., Chicago. ja15-z107-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 158 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1699. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-k49-1y

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja5-y836-3m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office. SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2848. no1-y878-1m

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in this State. He is 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoops slightly, has a timid and downcast look, and is somewhat slow of speech and reluctant to converse. Information thankfully received by SAM'L H. ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville. ja27-z487-1m

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS, In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents need not apply. Address, stating locality, &c., &c., "JEWELER," P. O. Box 4278, Chicago. ja16-z153-1m

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility and selling rapidly. Only small capital required. Inclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office. de25-y458-3w

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE, For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $15 to $25 per week with it. It knits from 5,000 to 20,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in 30 minutes. ... For circular, with further particulars, address, (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 96 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Cut this out for future reference. ja13-z60-1m

## Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 85 LAKE STREET. STOCK OF A RETAIL Grocery Store, Tobacco, Fixtures, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at 289 SOUTH CLARK STREET, a general assortment of family groceries, tobacco, fine preserves, pickles, pickled fruit, bitters, &c., &c. Also, ice box, glass jars, counters, shelving, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 42, 44 & 46 DEARBORN STREET, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms, 42, 44 & 46 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET, Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES, We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-y10-4m

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—150 Sheep and Lambs, mostly ewes, for sale on two years' time, with good approved security. The Sheep are two and a half miles east of Cottage Hill, Du Page county, Ill. The reason of selling is the owner is going into other business. Address A. P. PLATT, Cottage Hill, Du Page county, Ill. fe13-z966-1w

FOR SALE—Clark street Lot.—A house and lot on South Clark street. Also, a lot on Washington street, just west of Wells street. JOHN BORDEN, 45 S. Clark street, Room 8, up-stairs. fe13-z974-1w

FOR SALE. GRAPERY. Grapery 18x20, with a choice assortment of Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire at office of S. SAWYER, 16 Lake street. fe12-z975-3t

FOR SALE.—An Engine and Boiler, in good repair. Engine 10-inch bore, two-flue boiler, cross pipes, &c. For sale cheap for cash at the Chicago Steam Engine Works, corner of Beach and Polk streets. fe12-z983-1w

FOR SALE.—A Rare Chance.—A stock of Groceries, Liquors and Fixtures, to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars. Also, will lease the store, dwelling and barn for one year, with the privilege of four more. It is in a good location and doing a good business, on the corner of Franklin and Ontario streets. For further particulars inquire on the premises. fe12-z962-3t

FOR SALE—Coffee and Feed Mills, used with horse, steam or water power, for sale by the undersigned, or HOOKER & JONES, 107 Lake street. For information call on me at Sullivan's Hotel, corner of Wells and Washington streets, or address G. SHEPARD, Post Office Box 3299. fe10-z909-2w

FOR SALE.—A first-class cottage house and two improved lots, containing an orchard. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Box 4325, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE.—A Second Hand STATIONERY ENGINE, With 12-inch piston and 44-inch stroke, with two boilers, 3½ feet diameter, 24 feet long, two 14-inch flues in each, including large domes, all in good running order.

ALSO—Will be sold with the above, 80 feet Wrought Iron Turned Shafting, with pullies, belting, hangers, &c., &c. The above has been used for driving barrel machinery, and will be sold cheap.

ALSO—Portable Engines, from 3 to 15 horse power, supplied promptly. For particulars call on or address A. N. WOOD, at Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. fe13-z890-1w

FOR SALE.—Two Wood Houses, (two stories) with lease of lot for a term of years, situated on Sangamon street, about 100 ft. from Madison street railway. Inquire at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, 11 South Canal street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate. House and Lot, 80x125 feet deep, corner of Warren and Lincoln streets. House and Lot 77x125 feet deep on Washington street, near Oakley street. Eight Lots on Washington and Park avenue streets. Five Lots on Lake street, near Page street. Two Lots on the corner of High and Lasalle streets. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE. THE STORE 20 LAKE STREET. Marble front, five stories high, 24 feet wide, 180 feet deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark street. fe6-z781-1m

FOR SALE.—At the lowest market price, one hundred and twenty-five barrels of SALT, By C. PEACE, at 66 Twentieth street. fe5-z747-3w

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND LOT on west side of Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson street. Lot 25x150 to an 18 foot alley. House convenient and in good order. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 1 Wheeler's Block, southeast corner of South Clark and Water streets. fe5-z709-2w

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE. Engine 18 inches bore and 42 inches stroke, with band fly wheel, 36 inches face, 10 feet dia., manufactured by Lawrence Machine Shop, Lawrence, Mass. Three Boilers, 42 inches diameter, and 24 feet long, with two 15 inch flues in each. Fire front and fixtures all complete, all in perfect order, used but a short time, good as new; will sell Boilers separate from Engine. Also, 150 feet six inch cast shafting pillows boxes and couplings. JOHN T. NOYES, 28 Market street. ja28-z505-1m

FOR SALE.—Pianos.—A variety of seven-octave Piano Fortes, one second-hand, for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, on second floor. Will be sold cheap for cash, or on such time as will suit the purchaser. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to.

Also—One Corn-Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day. Price $35. For sale by J. PRESTON. ja31-z623-1m

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 46 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,500. The power has 12 feet head, estimated as sufficient for 20 run of stones. W. P. FLANDERS, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land situated between State and Lasalle and Monterey and Buena Vista streets. Terms easy. Will be sold in lots of from two to five acres, if preferred. To any desirous of purchasing for subdivision, this affords an excellent opportunity, as the land is surrounded by rapidly increasing settlements. Also, for sale, several Lots in the West and South Division. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block. ja26-z35-3w

TO CAPITALISTS. A RARE OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE. One of the most profitable MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS in this city, requiring from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars capital. Has been established sixteen years, having a very extensive Wholesale Trade throughout the Western States, and doing an exclusive cash business. For particulars address "MANUFACTURER," P. O. Box 285, Chicago, stating where an interview may be had.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE! FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES. One 18 by 30 inches—50 horse power. One 10¼ by 20 inches—25 horse power. Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valve, and counter shaft with pullies. Apply to JAMES WARNER, 385 State street, or to SANFORD B. PERRY, 161 Washington street. ja26-z419-1m

## General Notices.

$50 REWARD.—Information wanted of S. C. CONWELL, Attorney-at-Law, who left Havana about the 1st of May last; went to Chicago, boarded at the City Hotel, left the Hotel about the 5th of July, since which time he has not been heard from. Said Conwell is about five feet eleven inches high, rather spare made, black hair and whiskers, blue eyes, and about forty-five years old—rather dark complexion. Any information of his whereabouts or fate will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid on the receipt of the same at Havana, Mason county, Ill. JAS. F. KELSEY. fe13-z53-1m

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, Franklin, De Kalb county, in the summer of 1862, FIVE COLTS of the following description: One three year old mare, dark cream, black on back, black mane and tail; one three year old chestnut horse, silver mane and tail; one three year old dark chestnut horse; one two year old iron grey horse, white stripe on face, and one two year old bright sorrel, light mane and tail. Any person giving information to the undersigned, which will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded. BOYD D. BOWIN. Post Office Address, Box 380, Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois. fe13-z878-1w

LOST—On the 6th of January last, a plait of Land belonging to Mrs. Lorinda Marr, on Randolph street, near the Court House, or on Lake street. Any person finding the above will please return it to GEORGE SCOVILL, in R. C. Wright's office, Metropolitan Block, and be suitably rewarded. fe13-z873-1w

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman, well educated, not wealthy, but having the means of an honest livelihood, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Money no objection, but not essential. She must be of good personal appearance, enjoy good health and above all, be intelligent and affectionate. No acquaintance desirable except under circumstances entirely satisfactory to both parties. Address "C F T," Box 4586. fe13-z2-3t

NOTICE. CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1863. Having determined, in consequence of the peculiarity of the times, to discontinue business, we present our thanks to our customers for their favors during the short period in which we have been engaged in Banking here, and, desirous of closing without unnecessary delay, and at the same time afford depositors and correspondents time to make the necessary change, we have fixed upon Saturday, the 21st instant, as the last day on which deposits will be received, desiring persons to embrace as much earlier period for that purpose as is consistent with their convenience. CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO. fe12-z996-3t

FOR SALE. SEVEN PAIRS MULES, Well Matched—Just from Kentucky. —ALSO— ABOUT THIRTY HORSES, Some ten pairs being well matched and suitable for most kinds of business. —ALSO— The Celebrated Running Mare Said to be owned by and captured from the rebel Gen. Forrest, at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads. —ALSO— TWO SPLENDID HORSES For gentlemen's driving or a private family. Inquire at 147 SOUTH WATER-ST., or 185 THIRD AVENUE. fe11-z953-1w

FLAX STRAW. WANTED. Good dew rotted Flax Straw, in large or small quantities, delivered at our Flax Mill, or on any of the Chicago Railway lines. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 51 Lake st., Chicago. fe11-z93-1w

THE TOBACCO GROWER—A Guide in selecting seed, preparing seed bed, ... tillage, worming, pruning, topping, ... curing ... JAMES ..., Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio.

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock ...

Sixth night of the popular Comedienne and V... JULIA DALY, Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS, YANKEE AND IRISH GAL. With songs ... Miss Homer, Mrs. Myers, Mr. McVicker ... Myers in favorite characters. Two beautiful dances by Miss Jennie Hight. SATURDAY Evening, Feb. 14, will be presented the farce of I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN. MEDLEY DANCE ... To be followed by the comic Drama, IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL. Dance ... To conclude with ABSENT MINDED. In preparation and will shortly be produced, the grand Operatic Drama of BOHEMIAN GIRL.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION WILL GIVE The Second Concert OF THE SERIES, AT BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, FEBRUARY 16th, 1863. A few more Season Tickets may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. M. HIGGINS or ROOT & C... The price of the Tickets will be proportioned to the number of Concerts stated to be given during the season.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph st., bet. Sherman & Matteson Houses. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, and every evening during the week. ... Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. fe9-z891-1w R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, THIS ECCENTRIC AND ELOQUENT PA... WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION AT BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th inst. SUBJECT: Early Reminiscences of the We... ADMISSION 25 CENTS. fe13-z16-3t E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lecture Committee.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT BY THE Great Western Band UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. H. DE CLERQUE, At Bryan Hall, THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1863. 3,000 Gifts and 3,000 Tickets. BEING ONE GIFT TO EVERY TICKET. ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.

The management have labored to make the ... the ablest and best that has ever been ... city. Their prizes have all been selected with care, and are of good manufacture ... for the price of the ticket.

Tickets for sale at W. M. Harlow, ... 115 Randolph street; A. H. Miller's ... Gillett, and nearly all public places in the city.

... The following Gifts, drawn, will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert ... on exhibition at Bryan Hall on the day of the Concert:

1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, (Pearl Keys, round front, carved legs, serpentine mouldings ...) 1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, (round corners, carved legs, Louis XIV style), No. 1. 1 Melodeon, Rosewood ... No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine ... No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine ... 1 Set Bayard Taylor's Complete Works ... 1 Fine Photographic Album ... Gentleman's Gold Watch ... Ladies' Gold Watch ... Silver-Plated Tea Set ... Gold Locket, No. 1 ... Sets Silver-Plated Teaspoons ... Gold Bracelets ... Silver-Plated Table Forks ... Napkin Rings ... Opera Glass ... Sets Fine Studs ... Fine Neck Chains ... Silver-Plated Butter Knives ... Pen and Pencils ... Gent's Pins, No. 1 ... do No. 2 ...

The balance of the Gifts are too numerous to mention.

I hereby certify that the prices annexed to the articles, from my establishment, are my regular prices, and the Pianos are first-class and fully warranted by the makers and myself. W. M. HARLOW.

We certify that the prices annexed to the articles are our retail prices. A. H. MILLER, GEORGE H. CHITTENDEN, Agent of Wheeler & Wilson.

At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in presence of the audience, by a committee chosen by the audience to superintend the drawing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. TICKETS ... $1.00. Arranged by Werbe & Hilton.

## To Rent.

TO RENT.—House with modern improvements, on Wabash avenue, between Peck and Eldridge Courts. Possession given immediately. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 31 ...

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling ... 37 Cass street ... Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. BROWN, 51 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 95 Lake street.

## Boarding.

BOARDING.—Four furnished rooms to rent, with board, at ... ave. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen ... Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can find board in a private family, with the comforts of a home, by addressing Post Office Box ..., or calling at 162 Third avenue.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms with board, can be obtained at ...

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at ... avenue, between Madison and Monroe.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon for diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. Office ... Clark street, Chicago. Reference ... highest respectability ... application.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is ready to pay the creditors of FORREST BROTHERS & CO. the dividend now due them ... ANDREW J. BROWN, Assignee. Chicago, February 13, 1863.

THERE IS NOW ON EXHIBITION, and will be for a few days, At the Chicago Scale Factory, cor. of Washington and Canal streets, A. G. PARKER'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE SELF-... PLANTER. This machine comes highly recommended from Central New York ... The inventor cordially invites all to call and examine the merits of his Planter ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.— ... Kane will attend to the cleaning of ... the removal of offensive matter ... Post Office Box 4149.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, per year ... $10.00 ... per week ... 20 ... to mail subscribers ... Tri-Weekly ... Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) ... 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.00. Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. ... The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. ... There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. ... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


## Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

Our dispatches this morning make "all quiet" in every direction. Latest advices from New Orleans declare that General Banks is ready for a "forward movement," which we hope may prove true. The letter of Secretary Seward, in reply to M. Drouyn de L'Huys on French mediation, will be read with interest. Our Washington correspondent thinks that the duty on printing paper will be suspended for one year, but that its repeal, or reduction to 10 per cent, cannot be carried.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Illinois Legislature closed its session on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Of its acts of omission and commission, of the plan that the majority attempted to consummate, of the ignorance and imbecility of some of the members, of the shamelessness and corruption of others, of the gross and inexcusable neglect of the interests of the State in running after partisan schemes to which the majority were devoted, we shall have more to say hereafter. For the present, it is enough to congratulate our readers on the fact that the most dangerous and disgraceful of the many plots against the honor of the Republic and the peace of the State, was defeated. The proposition to organize a roving commission of ...teants, clothed in white robes, each with a halter about his neck, whose office it was to beg Jeff. Davis for a peace the thought of which he spurns, was ignominiously set aside, and Illinois is saved the excitement that it, if successful, would have brought in its train. But mischief enough has been done, the extent and consequences of which we shall be at some pains to point out.

### THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS.

The Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis reminds us of somebody we once read of who "warded off" a blow aimed at him "with his head." The blatant and shameless treason shrieker is continually exposing itself to the smiters for the Union, and the blows fall heavily. Here is a list of what has befallen it:

Has had three editors imprisoned.
Was expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade.
News venders largely refuse to deal in it.
Gen. Sullivan banishes it within his lines on the Tennessee River.
Gen. Hurlbut suppresses it in his department at Memphis.
Gen. Curtis sanctions its suppression in Missouri.
Was expelled from Humboldt, Tenn.
The military telegraph is denied to its special dispatches.

The secesh sheet cannot too soon get little ... to bring in a bill for its relief. Perhaps that small servitor of the Copperhead ... has already got matters in train to ... all of the oppressors of his employers ... the Copperhead Legislature. Events ... that it was entirely safe to leave the ... to itself. Its sweltering venom has ... much to correct public sentiment by ... up a frightful example in the path ... to disloyalty. Read the sufferings of Southern Union men and remember that their oppressors and persecutors ... yoke fellows with Northern Copperheads. Very appropriately the narrative of ... sufferings is followed by a statement ... the news channels of the army are ... to this Northern organ of treason, a ... that has been incessant in its reviling of Unionism North and South.

The Jeff. Davis organ winces under the blows struck it by Gens. Hurlbut and ... It says that it sold "2,000 copies within the circle of the military department of Jackson and Memphis, prior to ... orders forbidding its circulation in ... quarters." It pretends to think that a ... outrage has been perpetrated on the ... in suppressing that "source of ... amusement and comfort." If a commander ... not the rightful authority to protect his ... against treasonable appeals made on ..., advising mutiny and desertion, then ... no power to arrest spies or traitors, ... exclude whisky or prostitutes from ... lines. The most surprising thing connected with the transaction is, that a single copy of that Secession fire-in-the-rear ... has been allowed to circulate during ... past twelve months, within any military department south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi. The power to squelch ... infamous thing is clear and unquestionable, and the necessity to exercise the ... is manifest to every loyal man. Gen. Hurlbut suppressed it in his department because it inculcated insubordination among his soldiers, and advocated the destruction of the Union. Cause enough.

### FROM VICKSBURG.

View from the Opposite Shore by the Bohemian Brigade.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

VICKSBURG, Feb. 5, 1863.

About noon yesterday, in company with ... members of the Bohemian Brigade, ... correspondent started to make an observation of Vicksburg and its surroundings. ... walked the levee through mud a fathom ... until we reached the entrance of the ... cut across the peninsula. This we followed across to the bank of the river below Vicksburg, directly opposite the lower batteries. The crest of the long range of hills in front of us as far as the eye could reach, ... of us and north of us, was covered with earthworks apparently newly thrown up, and from their deeply indented embrasures we could see the muzzles of dark looking ... pointed ominously at us. In ... connection, what seemed to me ... remarkable was the entire absence of water batteries. They were numerous enough, and formidable looking enough upon the hill-top—but nothing below. The impression was forced upon me that a boat, hugging the eastern shore, would be able to pass them all, without receiving a ...

At the mouth of the canal, on the bank of the river, we have stationed a battery of huge Parrott siege guns, which, if the guns on the other side at all equal ours, look as if they might easily be reached from the batteries on the top of the bluffs. Because the latter maintain an obstinate silence, I judge they are of small calibre, or that the rebels lack ammunition, and don't propose to waste their powder.

We crossed the bridge thrown over the canal near the mouth. After a walk of an ... we finally reached the shore of the river directly opposite the famous city of Vicksburg.

It was a perilous undertaking, this passing ... in full view of the city. There was ... at the foot of the entire distance that we could ... discover the ugly dogs of war pointing ... suspiciously at us. We were within ... range of whatever missiles they were ... to send us, shot, shell, grape or canister. We could see groups of soldiers standing near field pieces on the crest of the hill, and occasionally officers, gaily mounted, and followed by orderlies would gallop up, suddenly halt, survey us through their field glasses, and as rapidly gallop away again. They were easily able to discover that we were ... unarmed and unmolested, and they ... thought that game not worth the ... Whatever they thought, they did not fire. A small party of soldiers, who ... along the same route earlier in the day, ... so fortunate. These we fired at, but ... unhurt. When we arrived opposite ... then not a mile distant, we entered a ... and nearly ruined dwelling upon the ... and seating ourselves in ... drew out our glasses and ... the scene before us.

OUR BATTERIES TO THE NORTH.

Turning our attention to our extreme left, the ... met our view was the ...